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Wets Shown to Want Saloon As It Was in the Old Days, With Plenty of Hard Liquor

ROSY ASSERTIONS FALL BY WAYSIDE

Former Colorado Law Head Explodes Specious Cry for States' Rights

By WAYNE C. WILLIAMS

Former Attorney-General of Colorado

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo., July 3—In the multitude of confused voices now being raised over prohibition may something be said that partakes neither of ridicule nor statistics?

I shall not quote a single fact or reference to statistical data. Why? Because statistics all prove one thing—if prohibition is enforced its salutary benefits to the community, both individually and as a whole, become at once apparent.

The most hopeless anti-prohibitionist never has presented any facts that did not prove this. The valuable moral, economic, social, political effects of prohibition, when it is working, are no longer open to question. So this cannot be a debate on statistics.

Moreover, it is a waste of time to debate the good and bad of the policy of national prohibition, both because of the facts where prohibition actually exists, and also because that is not the question now before America. The question is, can it be enforced?

Lying behind this question are the ultimate ones of whether it is good to enforce it, whether it be good national or social policy, whether enforcement is better than resistance.

But law enforcement is not debatable; never can be. The only way to enforce a law is to enforce it.

Must Judge Personally

If we have reached that point in our thinking then, let us scan the field and see what strange and incongruous situations are presented by the present agitation to repeal the law And remember, this is a purely personal testimony from an individual source. No one can draw any final conclusions about this matter from any experience but his own; for this is the most truly national-personal issue ever raised in this country. So what is here said must bear no weight beyond an expression of individual opinion, based on individual experience in one's own community. Here then is what is so apparent to one American:

First—The demand for repeal comes almost wholly from those who themselves were never for the law. Mind you, this is the experience in the writer's community. He does not

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Independence Day Plans for Boston Include Parade

Independence Day in Boston will be celebrated by a parade, band concerts, fireworks, athletic meets, and appropriate patriotic exercises.

Beginning at 9:30 a. m. with the raising of the national flag at City Hall by Mayor James M. Curley and the municipal flag by Joseph McGrath, president of the City Council, the program will continue with army, navy and other military groups parading to Boston Common by way of Tremont Street.

Following short exercises and an address by Mayor Curley, the parade will proceed to the Old State House, where the Declaration of Independence will be read from the balcony by Paul G. Curley, son of the Mayor. Oration exercises, with David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts, as orator, are to be held in Faneuil Hall at 11 a. m.

At 2 p. m. municipal swimming races will be held in the Charles River Basin and at 3:30, a pageant "Hansel and Gretel" will be presented on the Common. In the evening, sunset ceremonies will include the lowering of flags, followed by a band concert on the Common at 8 p. m. Fireworks are to be touched off at 10 p. m. from Franklin Field; Jamaica Pond, Columbus Park, Savin Hill Playground, Smith Playground in Brighton and at Boston Common. Tonight a display will be shown at Connelly Playground in Roxbury.

Bonfires in several cities outside of Boston and at Columbus Park, South Boston, will usher in the "Fourth" at midnight tonight.

I. C. C. REFUSES RATE INCREASE ON STEEL

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commision today refused to permit railroads to increase rates on iron and steel products from Birmingham and other southern points to eastern New England and Buffalo-Pittsburgh territories.

Independence Day

All editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted on July 4.

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New Zealand Proposes Tax on All Income

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Wellington, N. Z., July 3

SPECIAL emergency tax of 1.2 per cent on all salaries, wages and income, earned and unearned, irrespective of sex or occupation, is the chief provision of the unemployment amendment bill introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by the Minister of Labor.

The bill, given first reading, is an emergency measure to go into operation for one year from Aug. 1. It is expected to yield an additional $6,250,000 to the revenue of the unemployment board, bringing the total of the board's revenue to about $12,500,000 within a year for purposes of relieving unemployment.

Success in View For Attempt At Drug Limitation

Manufacture Restriction Draft Expected to Be Ready Soon

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, July 2—Success appears to be well within the grasp of the Conference for Limitation of Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, and it is expected a week's hard work at drafting will place among the statutes of international law, the most sweeping restriction on the illicit drug trade ever achieved.

A difficult corner was turned yesterday when the conference adopted by 19 votes to 14 the American proposal applying restrictions to the supply of raw materials. In the American view this probably is the most important provision of the treaty, since by it the governments are bound to supervise raw materials and manufactured drugs in factories themselves, and regulate their disposal as well as their delivery to the trade. Moreover, the nations agree not to allow accumulations of raw materials in excess of six months' supply for manufacturing.

These limitations, for the first time in history, place the finger of the law upon raw materials, under international agreement. Since overabundance of raw materials always has been considered one of the root causes of illicit traffic, this provision arouses in its supporters the highest expectations of outlawing the nefarious drug trade.

Upon the heels of this triumph a new resolution was introduced by the delegate from Panama which would transform the treaty from an instrument of super-control, which it is now, into an actual quantitative limitation. This supplies the missing link of the treaty.

AMERICA PROUD OF YOU, HOOVER SAYS TO FLIERS

President Sends Personal Message—Congress to Be Asked for Medals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 3—A message of congratulation from President Hoover and announcement by Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, and president of the National Aeronautical Association, that he will introduce a bill at the next session of Congress to confer congressional medals on Wiley Post and Harold Gatty for their record flight around the world were among the high spots of the first day's celebrations for the fliers here.

The globe-girdlers' first day since the completion of their 15,000-mile flight was occupied with a round of entertainments that kept them nearly as busy as they had been for the past nine days. After being fêted by the city in the traditional City Hall reception and parade up Broadway, Mr. Post and Mr. Gatty and their wives were entertained at a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Col. Charles A Lindbergh, Bernt Balchen, Col. James Fitzmaurice and Miss Elinor Smith were among the guests.

President Hoover's message was read at a dinner given by the Detroit Aircraft Corporation, builders of the Winnie Mae; the Pratt & Whitney Company, builder of the motor, and F. C. Hall, backer of the flight, at the New York Athletic Club last night

Hoover Loud in Praise

"Your successful world-girdling flight is a striking contribution to aeronautical progress," President Hoover said. "It is dramatic testimony to the efficiency and reliability of American aircraft. It demonstrates visibly how modern science is making neighbors of all the nations of the world. America is proud of you in your hour of extraordinary success. You have enhanced faith in the art of flying and the science of air navigation. I congratulate you most heartily upon your achievement. I look forward with pleasure to seeing you at the White House next Monday."

In revealing that he would sponsor a bill to confer congressional medals on the fliers, Mr. Bingham said that Mr. Post and Mr. Gatty would be made honorary members of the National Aeronautical Association. This honor, which is rarely conferred, was extended to Colonel Lindbergh, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Dr. Hugo Eckener.

F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, who greeted the fliers in the name of the Army Air Corps, said their flight "makes a rather humdrum world realize that courage and enterprise are still with us."

In speeches at the luncheon, the fliers expressed their appreciation for the cooperation they had received in all the foreign countries they visited.

Each Gives Other Credit

Mr. Gatty insisted that "it was Mr. Post who had the hard work in all parts of the flight," and declared that his rôle had been just to sit back and enjoy himself.

Mr. Post, however, referred to Mr. Gatty's navigation as "wonderful"

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Peace Near for Radio Industry As Litigation End Is Discussed

Open Patent Pool Agreement May Close Long Court Fight Over Monopoly Charges Involving R. C. A. and Subsidiaries

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 3—Peace and freedom from litigation now loom as a definite prospect for the long embattled radio industry, with the revelation by the Department of Justice that conferences have been under way between its attorneys and the defendants in the antitrust suit brought by the Government to dissolve the closed patent pool of the Radio Corporation of America and nine other corporations.

The truce that may end nearly a decade of litigation in the courts and recrimination in Congress probably will take the form of an open radio patent pool, organized somewhat along the lines of the automotive industry's patent pool and administered by independent trustees, possibly under the initial auspices of the Department of Justice itself.

The conferences, which were adjourned this week, to be "resumed and pursued without interruption to a conclusion" next September, will also probably lead to the dropping of the suit for dissolution of the Radio Corporation's patent cross-licensing agreements with General Electric Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Western Electric Company, Westinghouse Company, R. C. A. Photophone, Inc., R. C. A. Radiotron, Inc., R. C. A. Victor, Inc., General Motors Radio Corporation, and General Motors Corporation.

Behind the official statement given out by the Department of Justice is a story of the growth of a gigantic institution based on the relatively new art of radio; the affiliation of that institution with other holders of radio patents to form an exclusive pool controlling more than 4000 patents and dividing among themselves the various fields of radio endeavor, and an unrelenting fight by a small group of independents to break up that pool.

With their powerful patent and banking strength, the Radio Corpora-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

BRITISH REJECT AMALGAMATION PLAN IN AFRICA

Union of Northern and Southern Rhodesia Styled Impracticable

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 3—The Government has rejected the long discussed scheme for amalgamating Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The Dominions Secretary, J. H. Thomas, replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday said that the scheme was not at present a practical proposition. The special conference proposed by Southern Rhodesia will not take place.

These two territories which are separated by the Zambesi River represent distinct stages in the evolution of peoples under the British flag. Southern Rhodesia, which includes some 40,000 Europeans in a population of 1,000,000, was endowed with "responsible government" in 1923. It has all the conditions for flourishing agriculture, fruit farming and cattle-raising, and possesses also rich mineral deposits. Northern Rhodesia on the other hand, where the permanent European population numbers barely 10,000 in a total of 1,250,000, is still relatively undeveloped and consequently is administered as a Crown colony.

The small number of Europeans and their scattered distribution throughout Northern Rhodesia, which is by far the larger of the two territories, were put forward by Mr Thomas as a reason for maintaining the responsibility for its administration in the hands of the Imperial Government. A still more cogent reason, he explained, was the present delicate phase of discussions regarding the problems of native development.

Settlers in Northern Rhodesia did in fact express themselves strongly last year in the sense that the primary concern of the British Empire should be the "furtherance of the interest of British subjects of British race," thus voicing their protest against Lord Passfield's memorandum on native policy, which was nevertheless simply a reaffirmation of the principle of trusteeship laid down by the Duke of Devonshire as Colonial Secretary in 1923 in the Conservative Government.

Mr. Thomas declared the question of amalgamation might well be considered at some future date, but that in any case any scheme of fusion "must make definite provision for the welfare and development of the native population."

This decision of the Government, it is explained, has been reached with the full approval of the members of the Opposition parties, and it is thought, therefore, there will be no request for a parliamentary debate.

ROAD BUILDING AID DOUBLED BY GOVERNMENT

Hoover Employment Measure More Than Offsets Local Reductions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 3—Following President Hoover's request, the bureau of roads has completed a canvass of the roads program of the nation, showing that federal aid was $105,648,000 in 1930 and $259,897,000 for 1931, an increase of $154,249,000. This represents in practical form one of the chief contributions under Mr. Hoover's program for adding to the volume of employment through construction at the time of serious depression.

On the other hand, the figures reveal that, despite action of Washington in more than doubling its contribution, conditions in states and counties are such that many have appropriated smaller amounts than in previous times. During the calendar year, 1930, federal aid, state and local road expenditure combined was $1,601,000,000, while the program for 1931 gives a total of $1,616,000,000 an increase of only $15,000,000.

The most notable examples of states which will increase expenditures in 1931 over 1930 are Louisiana, $43,450,000; Wisconsin, $19,800,000; Illinois, $10,250,000; New York, $8,000,000; Minnesota and Texas, $7,500,000; Kentucky, $3,600,000; Michigan, $6,500,000, and Oregon $6,000,000.

Several states, however, have materially curtailed their road programs at the time of the depression. Most extensive among these are: Pennsylvania, $29,800,000; Florida, $21,150,000; Tennessee, $17,900,000, and California, $13,900,000.

The figures show, accordingly, that the Administrations' hope that increased federal aid would stimulate additional building in counties as well as states has not been justfied On the other hand, since the road work would eventually have been done anyway, the local declines are likely to be used by the Administration to emphasize the need for further increasing federal road aid.

Massachusetts, which had a grand total of expenditures for state and local roads of $20,805,000 in 1930, will have about $25,761,000 in 1931. Local Massachusetts highway construction, included in the foregoing sums, as distinct from state work in which the Federal Government assists, will increase from $3,650,000 last year to $4,000,000 this year.

Alternate Sides Parking Announced

Rigid enforcement of alternate parking regulations in the business section of Boston was agreed upon today at a conference between Mayor James M. Curley and members of the Boston Traffic Commission. The system permits cars to park on one side of a street from 1 a. m. to 1 p. m. and on the other side from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m.

Enforcement is scheduled to begin in 15 to 20 days. The district affected is bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, the Charles River Basin and the waterfront. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, told the conference that the alternate parking system is the simplest for both motorists and police.

Some confusion has resulted in enforcing parking restrictions in the past, he said, because the rules were changed so often that they were difficult for motorists and police to remember. The enforcement of the alternate system, he added, will eliminate the opportunity for policemen to show favoritism to individual motorists.

Taxicab stands will shift from one side of the street to the other at the specified hours. Some exceptions, however, are to be worked out to accommodate taxicab stands at hotels. The conference also agreed to eliminate many of the rules against the operation of trucks on certain thoroughfares.

GRAF ZEPPELIN HOME AGAIN

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., July 3 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin returned to its home mast early today after a cruise to Iceland. It covered 4500 miles in less than 73 hours elapsed time

RAIL PROPOSALS FOR NEW ENGLAND NEARING CLIMAX

Six Governors to Discuss Issue of Consolidation or Allocation

In the midst of detailed rail consolidation discussions, forces in New England are aligning themselves in favor of two major proposals designed to inject new energy into the local railroad industry.

The apex of these controversies, which have hinged on the extent of control exercised over New England roads by the Pennsylvania Railroad and its affiliated corporation, Pennroad, will be reached next Tuesday, when the six New England governors meet in Boston at the invitation of Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

The governors will have before them the fundamental points which have become the mobilization centers for two strong factions, both working for what they believe to be the best interests of New England. These, as summarized by Gerrit Fort, chairman of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are, first, consolidation of the Boston & Maine with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad or, second, allocation of New England roads to four great trunk lines.

Incidentally, Mr. Fort recalls that there is an alternative, almost submerged in detailed discussions, namely, to allow the railroads to remain as they are, a plan which is not lacking support.

Consolidation Advocates

Advocates of consolidation within New England believe their plan will strengthen New England roads so that they can compete with other large trunk lines and perhaps exercise greater control over rate-making for freight routings beyond the Hudson River.

Contrarily, those who take their stand for allocation of New England roads to trunk lines, do so on the grounds that the resulting increase in rail competition and the heavier flow of interstate commerce through New England would boom local railroads and promote the Port of Boston.

Under the allocation plan, which rail authorities believe is gaining strength, the Nickel Plate and Chesapeake & Ohio lines would enter New England over the Boston & Maine, the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio lines over the New Haven road, the New York Central over the Boston & Albany, and the two Canadian lines over the Boston & Maine by trackage rights.

Because of their isolated position,

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Bill in Commons Seeks to Extend Mine Labor Plan

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 3—The Government introduced a bill in the House of Commons today to endeavor to avert a stoppage in the British coal industry, where a crisis would otherwise arise July 8, when the existing arrangement of the 7½-hour working day expires.

The bill provides for continuance of the 7½-hour day for 12 months, or until ratification of the Geneva coal convention, which provides for international adoption of what amounts, according to the British method of reckoning, to a 7½-hour day.

Discussions meanwhile are proceeding between employers and miners, to endeavor to settle the new wage rates.

A considerable measure of agreement has been reached in this matter. It has been practically decided, for example, that the existing scale shall be continued for at least another year, but difficulties have arisen over two points. One concerns what is known as the "spreadover" arrangement, whereby in some cases a five-day week is worked on an eight-hour basis. The other has to do with the extent to which the Miners' Federation, a nation-wide coal workers' labor organization here, is to be consulted by employers about district mining wage rates.

The bill is to be pushed through all its stages in Parliament by July 7 so as to take effect in time.

POWERS FIND WAY OUT FOR ADOPTION OF DEBT HOLIDAY

British Government's Offer Helps to Ease Path to Adjustment of Differences Between France and United States

SIGNERS OF YOUNG PLAN EXPECTED TO SETTLE GUARANTEE FUND ISSUE

Reloaning of Unconditional Annuities to Germany's Railroads Forecast—Washington Confident of Complete Success of Hoover Proposal

Barring unforeseen difficulties, the United States will be able to add to its Fourth of July program celebration of accord with France upon President Hoover's proposal for a war-debt holiday. The clearing away of Franco-American differences means the success of the American plan to relieve economic distress in Germany, and thus improve world trade generally.

Indications are that France's demand for relief from guarantees under the Young plan, in case of a German moratorium on conditional reparations, will be settled by an agreement later by signatories of the plan.

The question of the disposal of sums paid by Germany as unconditional annuities appears to have been settled by making the German railroads the recipients, rather than the Government itself.

Washington is most hopeful that all differences with the Paris Government will be rapidly cleared away, and thus one of the greatest steps in world coöperation brought to a successful conclusion.

By REX MILLER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, July 3—The people of the United States will be able to celebrate the conclusion of the Franco-American accord on President Hoover's debt-suspension proposal on Independence Day, provided the conference between the American negotiators and the French Ministers leads to the conclusion which is anticipated.

Agreement seems so near that France felt justified in rejecting the British Government's suggestion for an immediate conference of Young plan signatories in London if a Franco-American accord was not promptly reached.

The Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, hopes to bring the parliamentary session to a close at the same time as the debt negotiations, and is prepared to read the decree of closure, sending the Deputies and Senators on holiday until October, at any moment.

Last night's scheduled conference was postponed for 24 hours but only after Andrew W. Mellon, the American Secretary of the Treasury, and Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Minister of Finance, had made great progress during a three-nour conversation. There have been several of these two-party chats and they have yielded excellent results. Steady work with a minimum of display and public discussion has gradually eliminated practically all controversial points outstanding.

Help of British Effective

The question of the guarantee fund, which raised the most serious difficulties, will doubtless remain to be settled by the signatories of the Young plan, and progress toward this solution, proposed in the United States Government's memorandum of Wednesday, has been greatly facilitated by the British Government's coöperation.

The question as to whether the German Government or German industrial and financial concerns should receive sums to be reloaned by the Bank for International Settlements after being paid as unconditional annuity appears to have been ingeniously answered by making the German railroads recipients of these funds. The German Government owns a controlling interest in these roads. President Hoover favored making these payments to the German Government, but France favored private concerns.

Granting of aid to central and eastern European countries other than Germany will probably be effected through concerted action by the national banks of issue in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements. This will give American Federal Reserve banks a share in this operation. Mr. Mellon and the American Ambassador at Paris, Walter E. Edge, have received from Washington all instructions necessary to conclude arrangements.

France was not eager to accept the British suggestion for an immediate Young plan conference for two reasons. First, it appeared better to arrive at an understanding with the United States before a conference; and, second, France would prefer to deal with Germany direct rather than in a large international conference. This does not mean, however, that France would refuse to participate in a conference at a later date.

Premier Acts Cautiously

The Prime Minister's position during the last fortnight has been a difficult one. He has had to conduct perhaps the most important negotiation of the French Government since the close of the World War and at the same time retain the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies, which is famous for its intractability. In addition he has had to give attention to a large number of important measures which demand parliamentary action before the session is brought to a close.

M. Laval has played this difficult rôle in the calm and conciliatory manner for which he is famous. Today he has the right under the Constitution to close the session and send the people's representatives on a

Cabinet Post For Education Is N. E. A. Goal

National Association Ends Annual Conference at Los Angeles

By MARJORIE SHULER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, July 3—The legislative commission of the National Education Association will continue its work this year to establish a federal department of education. It also will widen its scope to help state departments of education hold good laws, threatened with repeal, and to better their legislation on such topics as school building programs, teacher salaries, retirement tenure, and teacher load.

Plans for the extension of the commission's work were made during the closing hours of the sixty-ninth convention of the association which ended here today.

They are the result of realization on the part of the educators that lay support is vital to the upholding of educational standards Communities which previously have brought the size of classes down from 75 to 35 pupils now are taking backward steps, increasing the number per teacher to 45 and 50 students, it was shown. Other communities are cutting or threatening to cut salaries. All along the line there is a proposed retrenchment in school expenditures.

In the face of these conditions the commission, which is headed by Thomas E. Finegan of Rochester, N. Y., is charged with presenting the facts to the public. It will take up the work along two major lines. A series of pamphlets is being prepared, presenting the arguments on behalf of good school laws in general and specific legislation dealing with tenure, retirement, rural schools and taxation.

To Seek Support

At the same time the association will seek to secure support for its objectives from other organizations. Miss Chari O. Williams, field secretary of the association, who is engaged in increasing lay support for education, has visited 40 states during the past nine years, a number of them many times, appearing before groups of people in various organizations.

Miss Williams is vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, which has indorsed legislation along the lines desired by the National Education Association, and is chairman of education for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, whose 1400 clubs sponsor many local education activities.

Miss Florence M. Hale, of Augusta, Me., the newly elected president was called upon today to appoint a committee to confer with President Hoo-

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Gloomy Predictions Unfulfilled in Spain

* * *

Elections Fail to Bring Tumult Forecast by Many

* * *

'Prophets' Turn Now to Catalan Question

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, July 3—Watching the course of the Spanish revolution, I have been chiefly struck by the consistent manner in which gloomy predictions have been falsified by events. From the first moment of my stay here I was assailed with doleful prognostications. Those who were opposed to the Republican régime were certain that the change would bring catastrophe., Those who were advocates of the Republican régime too often thought nothing could be accomplish without bloodshed.

It would appear as though men positively like to indulge in morbid fancies. Morevoer there is always newspaper predilection for hitting up colorful episodes.

My own observation ran counter to these lively expectations. Spain looked much as it usually looks. There was no particular excitement. I have witnessed many elections in other countries which have been far more perturbed. There was no reason why the Spanish people should be in a flurry. They have discovered that almost anything can be done by the simple process of dropping a piece of paper in an urn. Superiority of the ballot over the bullet is not only apparent to the most uninstructed, but it is impossible to deny for a considerable period the right to vote in the modern world.

In Spain this right was suppressed for eight years, but nothing could postpone indefinitely the day on which the right would be restored and when it came the Spanish people did not neglect their opportunity. In April, indeed, they were said to be voting only for municipal councils. But they knew how to turn these elections into a plebiscite against the King. It was impossible for Alfonso to remain when once the people had pronounced clearly.

But those elections merely destroyed the old régime and it was the business of the provisional government to give the people a speedy chance of constructing a new régime. Last Sunday the voice of Spain made itself unmistakably heard. Overwhelmingly is the country Republican in sentiment and so certain were the results that the masses went placidly and contentedly to the polls. Even those who obtained their notions of revolutions from Carlyle, and could hardly believe in quiet transformation, found themselves unable to magnify the trivial incidents that occurred, here and there, into significant happenings.

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United States Working to Prevent Bolivian and Paraguayan Breach

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 3—The State Department was making every effort today to prevent a break in diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Paraguay, with a threat of war such as occurred between these two countries in 1928.

The Bolivian Minister, Eduardo Diez De Medina, called at the State Department yesterday and notified it that the Bolivian Minister in Asuncion had been instructed by his government to ask for his passport and leave for Buenos Aires today. Next to a declaration of war, this is the most serious break which can occur between two nations.

The State Department immediately cabled the Bolivian Government urging the adoption of a more conciliatory attitude toward Paraguay. The Colombian and Mexican Governments did the same.

The State Department was still awaiting word as to whether the Bolivian Minister actually has left Asunción.

Minister Medina conferred several times with Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Latin-American Affairs. Pablo M. Ynsfran, Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay's Legation, also conferred with Mr. White, as did also Fabio Losano, Minister from Colombia, and Dr. J. Varela, Minister from Uruguay.

The threat to break diplomatic relations was made by Bolivia after Señor Ynsfran had issued a statement in which he admitted that Paraguay had purchased two gunboats from Italy, and had hired an Argentine military mission to train the Paraguyan Army, and in which he said that the only reason Bolivia had not done the same was because she had defaulted on her interest payments to New York and lacked the necessary funds.

Señor Ynsfran's statement was in reply to one issued by Señor Medina of Bolivia in which he charged Paraguay with a belligerent attitude. Subsequently, Bolivia threatened to sever diplomatic relations with Paraguay unless she repudiated Señor Ynsfran's statement.

Representatives of the neutral countries said today that more pressure was being exerted on Paraguay and Bolivia to prevent war than at any time since 1928, when Paraguayan troops captured Fort Vanguardia in the Chaco. Just prior to the present strained relations, Bolivia and Paraguay both had asked the neutrals—the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia and Uruguay—to help conciliate the chief cause of their recurrent friction, namely the boundary dispute in the 100,000 square miles of Chaco, which both countries claim.

'Hello, State Department, Paris Calling,' The Signal for a White House Huddle

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 3—"Hello . . . Hello! State Department? Paris calling."

"Put them on, please. Thank you," with the charming little lilt in her voice that makes the State Department's operator so popular throughout the capital.

And so, perhaps for the fifth or sixth time during the course of the day, a weighty conference is being held by direct voice between Washington and its representatives in France, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Ambassador Walter E. Edge, on the momentous problem of reaching an understanding on the President's epochal debt suspension proposal.

These telephonic conferences have been going now for many days. They take place at all times of the day, sometimes early in the morning and often late at night. Sometimes Mr. Mellon talks, sometimes Mr. Edge. Often both speak.

Always the call is made for the State Department, but actually it is received at the White House. When word is received that a call from Paris is impending the President's advisers, William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, and Ogden Mills, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, hasten across the street from their offices to the President's offices and there the conversation takes place.

The President always takes part. Sometimes he merely listens, but not infrequently he takes part in the discussion.

Very little difficulty is encountered in the long-range communication. Mr. Mellon is ordinarily low voiced, but as he speaks directly into the telephone receiver he is clearly heard.

The cost of these conversations runs into the thousands of dollars, but the sum is insignificant compared with the momentous achievement that is being realized. The whole world's economy may be revived as a direct result of these negotiations, to say nothing of the incalculable results in better relations between the European nations.

The great advantage of the telephone over cable is the direct and personal exchange that it permits. It does away with codes, delay in transmission, delay in conveying a comprehensive report on the situation. It is a safe statement to make that if it were not for the transatlantic telephone the progress achieved on the President's project would be much less than it is today

three months' holiday. This would be the easiest way out of a difficult situation, but he prefers not to antagonize by brusque action. Having made clear in a statement before the Chamber of Deputies last night that he will use his prerogative if necessary, he now expects the Chamber to show its good will toward the Government.

The Chamber is jealous of its power and suspects the Government of being willing to make too many concessions in reparations matters. Several deputies tried to make the Prime Minister promise he would not read the closure decree without submitting the final phase of the Franco-American negotiations for the Chamber's approval. The most that M. Laval would promise, however, was that if he adjourned Parliament he would call a special session of developments in the realm of foreign affairs made it appear necessary.

M. Laval is ready for a holiday. He will probably give one to the Chamber.

Turn in French Attitude Clears Away Obstacles To American Proposal

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3 — The French Ministry's friendly reception of the American Government's frank memorandum on President Hoover's debt-suspension proposal and informal intimations in Paris of a change in viewpoint there lead authorities to believe that an early solution of the French Government's reservations to the plan is imminent.

An official indication of the favorable outlook was given last night by William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, following telephonic conversations with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Walter E. Edge, Ambassador, in Paris.

Mr. Castle declared himself highly pleased with the progress of the negotiations and expressed full confidence in an agreement.

"The negotiations in Paris are continuing in an admirable atmosphere," Mr. Castle said, "and we are most optimistic as to the ultimate outcome."

This morning, following an extended transatlantic telephone conversation with Mr. Mellon, Mr. Castle was even more confident of an early understanding. He indicated that "an agreement in principle" was looked for today or tomorrow.

The details of such an understanding, in the event of its being realized, will be worked out later by the treasury agents of the interested powers, Mr. Castle declared. The signatories of the Young plan would send their experts to deal with problems arising from that pact, while the United States, which is not a party to the Young plan, will work on the matters it is interested in.

The confidence with which Mr. Castle spoke of the likelihood of an early agreement with France and the fact that for the first time he referred to Treasury experts being called in was viewed here as extremely significant and as a most encouraging indication.

From other authoritative quarters it was learned that when yesterday's conference between Mr. Mellon and the French Ministers was postponed, the high French official who called on Mr. Mellon to ask for the delay intimated that a distinct change in viewpoint was under way.

Reconsideration of Position

Whether this was due directly to the firm tone of the American note, or to a combination of influences, such as the British announcement of willingness to call a conference to reconsider the Young plan, is not known. But it was very apparent that the French Government was seriously reconsidering its position.

On the basis of this and the friendly attitude of French officials to the American negotiators, hope has arisen here of an early clearing of the somewhat strained atmosphere between the two countries.

Mr. Mellon meets with the French Premier, Pierre Laval, and his Cabinet this morning. A decision giving way to the American program or at least one opening the way to such an agreement is confidently expected. It was emphasized here that only an acceptance of the basic "spirit and purpose" of the President's plan will be agreeable.

The United States is prepared to grant accommodations to make the President's program operative, but to that program this Government unswervingly adheres. As it so firmly emphasized in its memorandum to the French Government, nothing less than the full import of the President's plan is acceptable to the United States Government, but it is willing to do everything it can to aid France and all the other countries to participate in putting the plan through. That is the only basis on which it is prepared to accept technical modifications.

Frequent Conferences Held

The whole matter was thoroughly discussed this morning by President Hoover and his Cabinet at the regular semiweekly meeting. The President and his advisers have been devoting most of their time and efforts to this great problem. The President in particular has labored endlessly on the delicate negotiations.

There are repeated transatlantic conversations, in which he listens in and frequently participates, there are many conferences over the innumerable phases of the problem, and much studying of figures and statistics.

What is greatly heartening the President is the splendid coöperation and support he is receiving from the British and Italian Governments, in particular. They have backed up his proposal with action as well as approval and this fact is of powerful influence in the negotiations with France.

British Offer Services In Calling Conference Of Interested Powers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 3 — The full resources of British diplomacy are being used in support of President Hoover's proposal for a war-debt holiday. The official communiqué issued here last night says:

"His Majesty's Government earnestly hope the discussions now taking place in Paris will be successful. Should no early solution be found they have expressed the willingness—in order that agreement may be reached with minimum delay—to hold a meeting of representatives of the powers chiefly concerned at an early date."

This proposal, it is understood, is entirely to meet the contingency of tonight's critical discussions in Paris breaking down. Nothing is known in official circles here of any reply from the French Government, nor is such expected until after it is seen whether agreement may not after all be reached directly between France and the United States.

Report is in circulation here that a way out for meeting French objections to the Hoover plan might be found in modifying the Young reparations agreement in regard to the French payment into the Bank for International Settlements required in the event of Germany's calling a moratorium.

It is based upon the known facts that liability for this payment is one which France would like to see reduced or removed, and that no such change could be made without discussion with all the signatories of the Young plan, and this could be facilitated by the conference the British Government proposes.

But this is looking a long way ahead. No particular locality has been suggested for the proposed conference, but London is mentioned in this connection. It is also taken for granted here that the United States would be represented at it, presumably by Andrew W Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who is now in Paris.

Berlin Gains Confidence; Sponsors of Coöperation Put in Good Position

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 3—There is an optimistic outlook in official and banking circles here today for the first time since the parleys regarding the Hoover plan were begun in Paris, and returning confidence is held to justify the advocates of a policy of coöperation as against the "save-yourself" attitude which has been responsible for virtual economic catastrophe.

This inference is drawn in the semi-annual report of the Reichs Creditanstalt, just published, and it is indorsed by the general feeling that as a result of the Mellon-Laval negotiations Germany will obtain the full benefit of suspended reparations payments.

What the continued withdrawal of foreign credit from Germany has meant to the Reichsbank is now realized. Since June 27 the Reichsbank has lost another 200,000,000 marks, about $50,000,000, in this way. Only thanks to the $100,000,000 in rediscount credit placed at its disposal by leading central banks was the Reichsbank able to part with that amount, meet all the requirements at the close of the half-year, and still maintain a gold cover barely above the 40 per cent limit.

The total loss of gold and foreign exchange of the Reichsbank during June is estimated at 1,450,000,000 marks, about $362,500,000.

If the drain were continued the Reichbanks would seriously have to be considering restriction of credit. Some concern is already being shown regarding the possibility of the repayment of rediscount credit on July 15. All of it has been used up by now. But that was what it was there for. It seems difficult, however, to acquire under present circumstances the necessary foreign exchange for repayment. All depends on the return of confidence such as began when President Hoover's plan was first broached.

Bank Finds Attitude Favorable to Debt Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 3—The fact that President Hoover's proposal for a one-year moratorium on war debts has been supported without political division in this country shows that the thought for debt relief has been developing spontaneously, is the view of the National City Bank, expressed in its bulletin on financial and business conditions issued yesterday.

"It cannot be reasonably said that the present payments upon reparations and debts are the sole cause of the world depression," the bulletin says, "but it must be recognized generally that the settlements were made in a time of general prosperity, when production and trade were expanding in all countries, and the proposed payments, although large, seemed likely to diminish in importance as the years passed, and, being spread over a long period, there was reason to believe they would not be unduly burdensome. However, in the face of a world crisis, difficulties have arisen.

"The one great problem in which all countries are now concerned is that of restoring prosperity, and the way to prosperity lies through normal business relations. The world needs respite from uncertainties and alarms.

"One need only reflect upon the consequences of having central Europe relapse into the state of monetary disorder which existed in the years following the war, to be impressed with the importance of safeguarding the situation. The President is acting upon the conviction that it is easier to maintain a state of social order than to reconstruct one after it has broken down."

Already the President's proposal has brought about a remarkable resurgence of confidence and activity in all markets, the bank declares, and has measurably lightened the burden of apprehension under which business has been laboring.

British Finance Measure Wins on Third Reading

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—The Government's finance bill was passed on third reading in the House of Commons today. The vote was passed 274 to 222.

The finance bill contains the land tax scheme which several times threatened the downfall of the MacDonald Government while the bill was being debated.

The measure now goes to the House of Lords.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of Exchequer, commented on the Hoover proposal. He said that it had, of course, caused a somewhat serious budgetary position in Great Britain, but that it was welcomed as an act of statesmanship. He recounted previous figures, showing now Great Britain would lose £11,000,000 by acceptance.

"This £11,000,000 is a very serious burden upon the taxpayers of this country," he said.

"I am hoping that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at by the parties now negotiating in Paris, but I have to say to the House that the latest information is not very satisfactory," he continued.

"The Government, the House of Commons, and I believe, the whole country, are quite willing to shoulder the sacrifices which we have already declared our willingness to bear, but His Majesty's Government will not be prepared to make further sacrifices unless the other parties to President Hoover's proposals are prepared to coöperate in these sacrifices."

SOUTH'S WOMEN ORGANIZING TO HALT LYNCHING

North Carolina Group Is Formed to Help Combat Lawlessness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Southern women, aroused by the resurgence of lynchings in the South in 1930, have organized to prevent future offenses of that sort. The movement began Nov. 1, 1930, with a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., of a small group of women representing seven southeastern states.

They were called together by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of women's work on the commission on interracial coöperation. Now the movement has spread to all of the South. Twelve of the southern states have organized state associations.

The Association of North Carolina Women for the Prevention of Lynchings, headed by Miss Clara Cox of High Point, held its first meeting last week at Duke University in connection with the gathering of the interracial commission. Plans were made at that time for spreading the activities of the group throughout the State.

The women of the South are thus expressing their concern for the fact that last year 21 lynchings took place. This was 11 more than occurred in 1929. All except two, which took place in Indiana, occurred in southern states. North Carolina, which had had a spotless record since 1921, had one lynching in 1930.

Statistics presented at the first meeting of the women last November in Atlanta showed that every state in the South had had one or more lynchings during the last eight years. North Carolina had only one—Mississippi 46. Two hundred and four of the 211 lynchings occurring in the nation took place in southern states.

The women of the South concerned with this matter are enlisting the interest of many organizations. The North Carolina Conference for Social Service passed a resolution protesting against lynchings, as did the woman's missionary union of the state Baptist association, and the Jewish Women's Council of North Carolina. Statements approving the spirit and purpose of the association were entered upon the minutes of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs in the recent convention in Greensboro, and also by the women's missionary union of the Friends Church in North Carolina.

RADIO PEACE NEAR AS LITIGATION END IS CONFERRED UPON

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and affiliated companies have dominated the radio manufacturing, if not the radio communications, industries since radio broadcasting became a practical utility not much more than 10 years ago. To be able to enter the radio manufacturing field, all companies or individuals not in the combination have been required to take out blanket licenses from the R. C. A., the major repository of the pooled patents, and to pay R. C. A. a royalty of 7½ per cent on their gross production with a minimum annual royalty of $100,000.

This applied and applies today to nearly 50 makers of radio receiving sets and tubes, representing about 95 per cent of American radio manufacture. It is estimated in the petition of the Attorney-General to the Delaware court in the antitrust suit that gross collections by R. C. A. from royalties exceeded $7,000,000 in 1929.

Many of the licensees not themselves owning many patents or engaged very deeply in research and development did not object to this royalty charge, which Owen D. Young, former chairman of the Radio Corporation's board, recently defended before a Senate committee on the ground that it was necessary to derive a revenue from patents in order to pay for and continue research and development in the extensive laboratories maintained by R. C. A. and its affiliates.

Other independent manufacturers objected strenuously to the fee, though only a few ever went to court to dispute the patents. Among the latter, the de Forest Company, sued by General Electric for infringing the Langmuir high vacuum tube patent, obtained a ruling in the United States Supreme Court a few weeks ago declaring that that patent was not an invention and therefore not infringed.

Other independents, represented in Washington by Oswald Schuette, as secretary of the Radio Protective Association, waged an unremitting fight before Congress against what Mr. Schuette repeatedly called a $6,000,000,000 monopoly—the figure being derived from the total assets of the affiliates in the giant patent pool. Still other independents are reputed to have secured secret agreements, in exchange for their own patents, whereby they were enabled to use the R. C. A. pooled patents at royalty rates and minimums said to be substantially under the 7½ per cent-$100,000 royalty.

Under Political Attack

In Congress, the independents were successful in enlisting the support of various leaders in radio legislation, with the result that R. C. A. has consistently been under political attack. Few disputed the validity of the patents involved; the chief bone of contention was that the pooling of the patents and the agreements among the companies in the pool not to compete with one another in certain fields, constituted a monopoly in restraint of trade.

Latterly, in addition to losing the Langmuir case, the so-called "radio family" group had to defend its wavelength licenses before the Federal Radio Commission because Section 13 of the Radio Act prescribes their forfeiture if a company has been finally adjudged guilty of monopoly. The Radio Corporation about a month ago failed to secure a review from the United States Supreme Court of the Wilmington and Philadelphia federal court's decision holding that it had attempted to monopolize the tube business by imposing a clause in the contracts with its licenses requiring them to equip all the sets they manufactured under R. C. A. patents initially with tubes of R. C. A. manufacture.

A three-to-two majority of the commission held that such an attempted monopoly did not require them to forfeit the 1409 licenses. Radio Corporation of America, as pointed out in the official Department of Justice news release, was originally formed in 1919 to acquire the American Marconi Company, subsidiary of the British Marconi. At that time there was no broadcasting as we know it today; that field began to open up two years later.

"In the view of the department," says the statement, "there was nothing illegal in this, but almost immediately upon the formation of the Radio Corporation there began the making of a series of contracts between the defendants as to the use by them of their respective patents in the radio and allied fields. In the view of the department these agreements in a number of their important provisions were illegal, as they designed to prevent and suppress competition between the parties."

SQUATTERS' RIGHTS UPHELD IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Squatters' rights were declared legal by the courts here recently in a case brought against Dr. Jose Augusto Ludolf, realtor, by four families which had moved into his land four years ago and erected homes.

It was ruled that as there was no protest made by the owner, the lapse of time gave the squatters the right to the property and that Dr. Ludolf's petition for ejection was contrary to law.

AMERICA PROUD OF YOU, HOOVER SAYS TO FLIERS

(Continued from Page 1)

and declared it was "worth more than I can say."

Leaders in aviation, politics, military and business circles attended the luncheon. The fliers continued to receive thousands of telegrams from all parts of the world congratulating them on their remarkable accomplishment.

Mr. Post is scheduled to take the Winnie Mae into the air again today to fly from Roosevelt Field to Floyd Bennett Field, where the airplane will be on exhibition over the week-end. After that both fliers will go on a leisurely cruise aboard William H. Todd's yacht, which they will board at Good Ground, L. I.

They are scheduled to fly to Washington on Monday for luncheon with the President. The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet in their honor at the Astor Hotel on Monday night, and they are scheduled to fly to Oklahoma on Tuesday.

Mrs. Post and Mrs. Gatty were much pleased and overwhelmed by the ovations to their husbands. They received a hearty burst of applause when they entered the aldermanic chamber a few minutes ahead of their husbands and were introduced as a "surprise" to the audience. Mrs. Gatty smiled broadly, but Mrs. Post was serious and looked as though not quite sure whether it was all a dream. The Mayor's committee presented them with huge bouquets of talisman roses and delphinium just before the Macom arrived at the Battery.

"I think New York is fine, and I don't mind the noise and bustle at all," Mrs. Post said. She has often flown with her husband, she added but she is not a pilot. She recalled his first flight a little more than four years ago, when he took off from the roof of the old house in an old patched-up airplane. That was just before they were married, she said.

Mrs. Gatty said that despite the speed of her husband's flight around the world, he seemed to have been away from home a long time.

"I had one message from Harold while he was on the trip," she said. "It was from Irkutsk, I guess that is in Siberia. He just said he was well."

Lindbergh Says Feat Is 'A Wonderful Job'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—Famous air pilots and leaders in the aviation industry united with officials of the city and its people in paying tribute to Post and Gatty. Here are a few of them:

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, first to span the Atlantic in a non-stop flight, characterized the achievement as "a wonderful job," adding, "You have to hand it to them both."

Bert Acosta: "I think it is the most magnificent thing done so far in the history of aviation."

Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics: "History will record this as one of the greatest flights ever made."

Clarence E. Chamberlin: "It proves that planes and motors have progressed to a point far beyond the speed and dependability they had in 1927."

Miss Amelia Earhart: "It is an excellent demonstration of skill in flying and navigation combined with fine equipment."

Miss Ruth Nichols: "It is an outstanding example of fine preparation and superb piloting."

F. B. Rentschler, president of the United Aircraft and Transportation Company: "Post and Gatty have made aviation history."

In a message to the fliers, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, declared that their skill as pilot and navigator has reflected great credit upon the civil aeronautics of the United States, and Maj. James E. Fechet, chief of the air corps, characterized their achievement as adding another testimonial to the courage, dash and daring of American aviators.

Post's Mother Gets Ready For Reception to Her Son

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 3 (AP)—Mrs. W. P. Post was in "the city" today to shop for clothes in readiness for the reception to be accorded her son, Wiley, at Chickasha, Okla., when the East has finished dining and acclaiming him.

Mrs. Post arrived late yesterday from her farm home near Maysville to visit shops in search of apparel befitting the mother of America's latest air hero. She spent last night at the home of another son, James, who lives here.

Former Prisoners Hold Many Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Jobs for 557 applicants with prison records were found by the Central Howard Association here during 1930, it is stated by George W. Dixon, president, in the organization's annual report.

This was accomplished in the face of a drop of $2900 in the association's income, E. Emory Lyon, superintendent said. Over 2000 former prisoners and some 200 delinquent boys asked for assistance. Of the 489 men paroled to the association, 84 per cent were kept in jobs.

The estimated earnings of the parole group were $417,600, or $75,000 greater than the sum expended by the association in the thirty years of its existence, during which time it has served 40,718 former prisoners.

The board of directors has proposed an endowment fund to assure an adequate, regular and permanent income for the association. To this end special gifts and bequests are invited. The interest only of such funds will be devoted to the rehabilitation of men and boys, it is stated.

Non-Athletes to Win Scholastic Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The high school at Spring City, Tenn., has adopted a merit system for the award of school letters. The plan is heartily indorsed by W. A. Brickley, principal, and Richard Blenton, coach.

"The schools of Tennessee have not been giving equal opportunities to all students in the question of merits," it is stated. "The rich and crowning honors have been bestowed upon the few who have been able to 'make the teams.' Other students who have been just as persistent in meeting for practice games and for other activities are never known under the usual systems, yet we believe they are just as worthy.

"Our school has adopted the following system: Any student in the school who, by the time he or she finishes the senior year of high school, has earned a minimum of 300 points of merit, according to the following schedule, shall be eligible to receive a letter from the school: The 200 points must be rated so that a minimum of 60 points will be in scholarship, 30 points in deportment, 30 points in attendance, 40 points in physical education, and 40 points in other major and minor activities." The system of points is outlined in detail.

CHILE MAKES VEHICLE CENSUS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—There are 147,561 vehicles of all types in Chile, a recent survey of the Department of Statistics revealed. Motor drawn vehicles number 43,204.

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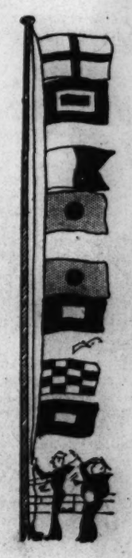

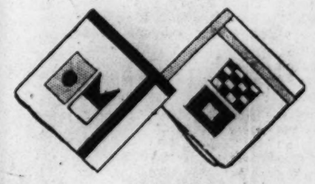

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NEW YORK COURT VOTES REMOVAL OF SILBERMANN

Magistrate Found Guilty of Being Influenced by Politics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 3—The five justices of the First Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court voted unanimously yesterday for the removal from the bench of Magistrate Jesse Silbermann.

The decision cleared the Magistrate of the imputation of corruption, but set a precedent in constituting as a cause for removal that Mr. Silbermann "was improperly influenced by political considerations."

The latter is regarded as a decision of the utmost importance here in view of the effect it may have on the Tammany political machine. The subject of political influence has hitherto been left untouched in cases growing out of the investigation by Judge Samuel Seabury into the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx. This importance is heightened by the fact that there is no appeal from rulings of the Appellate Division.

"Every well-informed man knows that the great evil of the magistrates' courts is that politics do operate in those courts," Judge Seabury said in summing up in the Silbermann case. "The great curse of those courts today is the influence of politicians. Your honors can do more to stop that practice in New York City than any other agency in the city."

The higher courts' decision placed no stigma upon Mr. Silbermann's pecuniary honesty or upon his position as a member of the bar, and did not implicate him in the "fixing" ring in women's court.

The action ends a service of 11 years on the bench by Mr. Silbermann, whose present term would have expired in June, 1932. He is the seventh magistrate to leave the bench since the lower courts here have been under fire. The first to go was Magistrate Albert H. Vitale, who accepted a $20,000 loan from Arnold Rothstein, the gambler, and was removed early in 1930.

Subsequently, George F. Ewald resigned to face charges of purchasing his place on the lower bench. This case precipitated the higher court's inquiry into the Manhattan and Bronx magistracies last fall, with Judge Seabury as referee.

Since then three magistrates—Francis X. McQuade, Henry M. R. Goodman and George W. Simpson—have resigned on the eve of being summoned before Judge Seabury for examination. Magistrate Jean Norris was removed by the higher court last week as a result of this inquiry.

In removing Magistrate Silbermann, the court discarded the case built up by Judge Seabury to establish the first of his four charges that the magistrate "should have discovered and exposed the conspiracy to defeat justice" among lawyers in Women's Court. The court held the proof was "insufficient" to establish this, "or that his failure to discover such conspiracy was due to wilful neglect." This was the sole charge on which Mr. Silbermann was acquitted.

The court found adequate cause for the removal of Magistrate Silbermann on the remaining three counts charged by John Seabury as establishing the Magistrate's unfitness for the bench.

Herbert A Smyth, defense counsel, entered an exception to preserve whatever right he had to appeal. His request for a new trial and a stay of execution were denied.

The close of the Silberman trial marks the indefinite postponement of the higher court's inquiry into the lower courts, no further report on hearings in this connection being scheduled by its referee before fall.

Judge Seabury will give his next attention to the completion of his report on his findings as commissioner for the Governor in the removal charges brought against Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, in which the final evidence was taken last month. He then expects to devote his entire time to the inquiry into the Walker-Tammany administration by the Hofstadter legislative committee, for which he is counsel.

The latter, it was said, has sufficient evidence in hand to permit the holding at the present time of at least four public hearings, but it is understood that both Samuel H. Hofstadter (R.), State Senator from New York City, chairman, and Judge Seabury will hold to the present program of quiet investigation during the next few weeks.

Electoral Bill Splits British Parliament

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 3—The electoral reform bill, a measure introduced by the Labor Government as part of a bargain between Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and David Lloyd Lloyd George, has precipitated a new trial of strength between the two houses of Parliament. It has passed through the House of Commons, but the House of Lords, where it is now being debated, inserted an amendment last night limiting its application to London and other big cities. This completely destroys its attractiveness to the Liberals, since the constituencies in which this party looks to its helping their candidates are in country districts. Mr. Lloyd George insists, therefore, that the House of Lords' amendment must be deleted.

If the Lords persist, recourse is to be had to the Parliament Act of 1911, under which such measures may become law without the second chamber's approval if passed in identical form in three consecutive sessions of the Commons.

The electoral reform bill's object is to introduce what is known as the "alternative vote." This is a system of conducting parliamentary polls to prevent election of candidates supported by only a minority electorate. It provides that in a case where no candidate has a clear majority over all opponents combined, then the second preferences recorded by electors are to be taken into account to decide the election.

Conference Called To Aid Coal Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 3— Invitations to 25 leading coal operators to attend a conference here to consider the whole bituminous situation have been sent out by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

The date of the meeting has been tentatively fixed at July 9, but the day will depend on confirmation of the operators themselves. Mr. Lamont's letter has not been made public and he is out of town.

The invitation was sent out following the appeal by John L. Lewis, president, United Mine Workers of America, to President Hoover that he intervene in the present coal crisis which is causing strikes in various states.

Mr. Hoover in a statement this week said that he was sympathetic to any "constructive program put forward by operators and miners," but made it evident that he would not act unless he could be assured that the operators as well as the men would take part in negotiations. Mr. Doak has been dealing with the labor side and Mr. Lamont with that of the operators.

Sporadic strikes have been appearing on Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky, and new ones have broken out almost as rapidly as old ones were settled. Deep unrest is said to exist among miners since the weakening of their union that followed the failure to maintain the Jacksonville wage agreement several years ago.

GRAIN ELEVATORS NEEDED

BUENOS AIRES, July 3 (By U. P.)—A Ministry of Agriculture report on the necessity of more grain elevators in Argentina was given the Ministry of Public Works for consideration yesterday. The report was not made public, but was understood to recommend the construction of 600 grain elevators throughout the country. At present there are only seven elevators functioning.

This Air Flivver 'Fits the Pocketbook'

MIDGET PLANE PROVES SUCCESS IN GERMANY — Wide World

As Automobiles Get Smaller, So Do Airplanes, as This Photo of a Recently Designed Plane, Standing Beside a "Baby" Motorcar at Berlin, Shows. Any Smaller and They Will Be Mistaken for Grasshoppers.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The average earner can buy and operate, after but an hour or so of instruction, a small airplane recently developed here. It is an open-cockpit monoplane, is powered by a 14-horsepower motor and is capable of a speed of 90 miles an hour. "Backyard" flying seems not so far in the future, if these miniature planes are made to take off and land in a sufficiently small area. The family garage will, of course, serve adequately as a hangar.

NEW YORK GETS OLD POST OFFICE, GIVES NEW SITE

Old Building to Be Razed and Site Incorporated in City Hall Park

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 3—The old federal post office building, a landmark at the south end of City Hall Park, is to be razed and the park extended southward to City Hall Place, it was learned yesterday. The improvement is the result of an agreement under which the city acquires the building and site of the old post office from the Federal Government. The razing of the old building and the extension of the park over the site has been advocated by civic organizations and high city officials for years.

The agreement provides for the city to pay part of the cost of a new post-office site on the block bounded by Vesey, Barclay and Church Streets and West Broadway. The city's share of this cost is to be proportionate to the area occupied by the old post-office building as compared with the new post-office site. No definite amount of money has been named. It is expected that the site will be cleared and work on the building started by early fall.

The city also will transfer to the Federal Government, title to the building in Pearl Street which has been used as headquarters of the Health Department, for which the Government will pay $2,450,000. This site is in the new civic center. A federal courts building will be erected on it. City officials expect that it will be designed to conform with the architecture of the new state courts building and the new state building in the civic center. The same architectural style will be followed in the health, hospitals and sanitation building which the city will erect.

The negotiations were carried on by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, for the Government and by Mayor James J. Walker for the city. They lasted about three years. Both the city and the Government had to obtain special legislation to make the transfer possible.

July 10 has been set as the date for the transfer of titles to the properties. City officials were unable to say when the razing of the old post office building would begin. Plans call for the restoration of City Hall Park to what it was in colonial days.

LOW CANAL RECEIPTS REPORTED

BALBOA, Canal Zone, July 3 (By U.P.)—The lightest traffic and toll receipts since 1927 were reported by the Panama Canal authorities today for the fiscal year ending June 30. During the past year 5529 vessels passed through the canal, paying tolls of $24,645,000, a decrease of 656 ships or 11 per cent and of $3,431,000, or 9 per cent below the 1930 fiscal year. Only 400 ships passed through the Canal in June, the lowest previous month being October, 1925.

Democrats Warned To Avoid Wet Stand

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C., July 3 (AP)—A warning went out today from spokesmen of the board of temperance and social service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that if the Democratic Party adopts a wet platform or nominates a wet in 1932, it may face the same opposition in the South as it did in 1928.

Four states of the Democratic South in the 1928 presidential election voted majorities for the Republican candidate against Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic nominee, who favored modification of the dry laws.

The board's temperance program, announced at the meeting here, urges every church to study the evils of the liquor traffic and the benefits it said are derived from the national prohibition laws. Methods of carrying the results of the study to church members are detailed in the program.

MAKERS TO CONTROL GERMAN SILK SALES

BERLIN, July 3 (AP)—The principal German, Dutch, Italian and Swiss manufacturers of artificial silk, after long negotiations, have signed an agreement forming a central sales syndicate for the German market under which all sales by the participating firms in and to Germany will be handled through the new organization, "Kunstseide Verkaufsbuero." Headquarters of the syndicate will be in Berlin.

Details of the agreement were not made public, but business circles expect it will result in stabilization of the German market.

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RED CROSS SAYS DROUGHT RELIEF WAS SUCCESS

Report Shows More Than 2,000,000 Persons Aided at One Time

By RICHARD L. STROUT
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 3—The report of the drought relief activities of the National Red Cross, made public today, shows that on March 1 of this year, when relief was at its peak, 2,000,000 persons in 22 states were receiving aid, and that the organization added $5,000,000 from its own reserve funds to the $10,000,000 it collected from popular subscriptions to carry through the work.

The facts given out here, it is privately asserted, have a significance beyond actual humanitarian accomplishments because they establish a precedent for large-scale relief work by a private organization rather than by government agency.

The fact that the drought relief was accomplished by the Red Cross despite bitter opposition in Congress will, it is expected, be used by the Administration as an argument for private rather than government relief work during the coming winter.

Although a few months ago many Senators were insisting that the Red Cross could not possibly care for the drought areas by private charity, and were determined to vote $25,000,000 from the Treasury, the task of relief, it was asserted here today, has now been so efficiently accomplished that criticism of the Red Cross has largely subsided.

Today, the organization said, instead of 2,000,000 people receiving relief, there are about 100,000 people in 22,000 families. In Arkansas, where on March 1, at the peak of the crisis, 161,114 families were being given relief, there remain but 603 families who need help. Kentucky and Louisiana are said to have made similar recovery.

There is no doubt that the Red Cross was seriously injured in its drive for $10,000,000 for drought relief by reason of the agitation at the time for a $25,000,000 federal aid fund, it was said here, and yet John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, reported today that $10,452,889.45 was subscribed from private sources, and that the Red Cross had added $5,000,000 from its own reserves to these contributions.

The struggle with Congress was a historic one. Mr. Hoover insisted that the proposal to vote money from the Federal Treasury would establish a dangerous precedent, would wipe out the old established policy of the American people to help one another in time of need, and that instead of a volunteer army ministering to the needs of the stricken in time of distress what would result by a federal grant would be a paid army of federal agents saddled onto the Government.

In recalling the opposition of Congress, Judge Payne declared: "When the occasion arises the American Red Cross can be relied upon to do something without the aid of Congress. While we were having this controversy with Congress, and everyone was saying that the Red Cross would not feed them and could not and did not, we were actually feeding more than 2,000,000 people.

"They said we could not feed them with the money we had. They would have been pretty nearly right if we had to pay everybody for the work. Eighty thousand men and women volunteered without a cent of compensation and did that job cheaply. We did have a paid personnel which we sent regularly, supervising, directing, suggesting so that efficiency and accuracy prevailed."

At present, the report shows, more than 19,000 of the 20,000 families being cared for are in Oklahoma, 2000 families being Indians. The Red Cross is preparing to meet the new drought in the northwest, where increasing need is shown in 18 counties in Montana and North Dakota. The drought aid this year and last together was the occasion for giving aid to a total of 611,382 families, or about 2,750,000 persons, in one-third of the area of the United States.

University Congress Is Opened by Prince

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 3—The somber precincts of Guild Hall were enlivened by the bright colors of academic robes today, when the Prince of Wales in his capacity of president, addressed the delegates from 70 institutions represented at the congress of universities of the British Empire.

"The congress about to assemble at Edinburgh," the Prince said, "gives an opportunity of coöperation, not only in education but in drawing closer the finest ties of the Empire. The old concrete ties which joined the British Empire in the past are fast disappearing, and, I would like to think, are being replaced by other and better ties, which, though less formal and less tangible, in Burke's words, 'Though light as air, are strong as links of iron.' Among those links surely there can be none stronger nor sounder than the universities of the Empire."

The Prince also expressed deep appreciation of the grant made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, which he said had enabled the less wealthy of the universities overseas to send delegates to the congress, and would enable selected representatives of overseas universities to visit Great Britain to engage in research and examine methods of British university administration.

Naval Board Adopts Larger-Gun Cruiser

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 3—The long-standing issue between various viewpoints in the navy over the relative merits of the six-inch and eight-inch gun cruiser has been finally settled. The Navy Department, it was authoritatively learned today, has determined in favor of the larger calibered gun vessel and will build 18 such ships. These ships are to be 10,000-ton size.

Admiral William V. Pratt, chief naval adviser of the American delegation at London and now chief of naval operations, supported the delegation in the view that six-inch gun craft was as effective as the eight-inch gun cruiser. The general board, however, under the leadership of Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, who has retired, maintained the opposite view. The board's position has now definitely scored. The board plans to go to Congress next session for an appropriation to lay down the sixteenth eight-inch gun ship in 1933.

The London Treaty provides that the sixteenth cruiser cannot be laid down until 1933 and cannot be completed until 1936. The seventeenth vessel cannot be laid down until 1934 and cannot be completed until 1937. The eighteenth and last eight-inch cruiser cannot be laid down before 1935, the year the treaty expires, and cannot be completed before 1938.

REAL PLAN HELD NEEDED TO HELP BUSINESS MEN

F. M. Feiker, in Commerce Department Post, Has New Policy

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The development of a dependable business barometer for the American merchant and manufacturer is the objective of Frederic M. Feiker, new chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Commerce Department.

The first work he will undertake is a study intended to coördinate the bureau's activities and extend its work so the business man may look to it for leadership in both domestic and foreign trade.

Mr. Feiker, who took office yesterday, is the first man ever named head of the bureau whose connections have been primarily with domestic business. Although coming from outside the department, he is well acquainted with its work. He was assistant to Herbert Hoover when the latter was Secretary of Commerce.

"The bureau has several hundred activities under way," Mr. Feiker said, "and the first thing is to study these and coördinate the work so we will know exactly what we are doing.

"It is my idea we should plan ahead rather than talk about planning. We want the merchant and manufacturer to look to the department for leadership: not leadership in authority but through showing the best practices in business.

"It is our hope," he said, "to set up an organized relation between trade groups in this country on both export and domestic trade. Manufacturers have learned to look to the department for foreign trade policies and are just beginning to come to it on the question of domestic trade."

POLISH PRESIDENT GREETS MRS. WILSON

WARSAW, July 3 (AP)—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was received today by President Moscicki. Later in the day she was to leave for Posnan, where a monument commemorating the American war President will be unveiled tomorrow.

Bernard Baruch of New York, one of the members of Mrs. Wilson's party, gave Warsaw press representatives this statement on Mr. Wilson's behalf:

"I am deeply touched by the cordial reception of Poland which makes it impossible for me to regret that I have taken such a long trip.

"The things I have seen here have convinced me that in spite of great difficulties Poland will steadily progress to occupy a high position among the nations. May liberty, peace and prosperity ever reign in Poland."

HANGAR CONTRACT AWARDED

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Navy Department yesterday awarded to the Hartenstine-Zane Company, Inc., New York, for $55,565, a contract to construct a hangar extension for an aircraft shop at Squantum, Mass.

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A NEW ENGLAND COMPANY—owned and controlled by New England men.

WORLD WOMEN AT GENEVA SEEK EQUALITY ACTION

All Parts of Globe Represented by Group Preparing Report to Assembly

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 2—A committee of women, representing international organizations covering all parts of the globe, gathered here today to draft a report for next September's assembly of the League of Nations, demanding modification of the nationality laws discriminating against women.

The meeting marks a decisive stage in the campaign against inequality. It was called by the secretary-general of the League in order to obtain the consensus of all women's organizations as a guide for future action of the League. The committee immediately adopted the draft of a report insisting upon revision of the nationality convention signed at The Hague last year.

The delegations here include the familiar names of the world's chief crusaders in the cause of equal rights for women. Mme. Maria Verone, distinguished member of the Paris bar, was elected chairman, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Great Britain, took a prominent part in the proceedings, while Alice Paul, Doris Stevens, Marguerite Whittemore and Madeleine Doty were among well known American women participating.

Miss May Oung of Burma and Dr. Rosa Straus of Palestine represented the Allasian conference of women. J. A. Buero, head of the League's legal department, welcomed the delegates explaining the unique nature of this consultative committee which is expected to be of the greatest service in guiding the League's activity and may offer useful precedent for future work.

The draft of the report which the committee is discussing, and which it is certain to adopt, urges repeal of the nationality clauses of The Hague convention which was ratified only by Monaco and Norway.

In place of these provisions the committee would substitute the declaration that the "contracting states agree that from the going into effect of this convention there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality." In their statement, which will be given to the assembly, the women explain their deep resentment of the inclusion in the international agreement of the old idea that woman's nationality depends upon her husband's. They insist that this constitutes a refusal to treat her as a citizen in her own person and denies her status as an adult.

Furthermore the women claim it institutes a system which may deprive her of the vote, of the protection of her government at home and abroad, or the benefits of state insurance and other state assistance, may make it impossible for her to hold public office, to exercise her profession, to obtain paid employment, or to own and inherit property.

For these practical reasons the conference takes on an intense importance for women of the world and the organizations represented here are determined to push their efforts at the forthcoming and subsequent assemblies until complete equality is achieved for their sisters in the principal countries of the world.

Women's Demands Pressed in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—In presenting a petition to the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India, for the more adequate representation of Indian women at the next Round Table Conference, a deputation on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference claimed that in the new constitution being framed for the country the fundamental rights of womanhood demand special attention.

The deputation maintained that India's women have become more and more politically conscious and have absorbed the culture of the ages, adapting it to a truer Indian development than, perhaps, has been the case on the part of men.

Both British and Indian women were on the deputation, and the delegates claimed to represent a powerful body of educated opinion in India.

The All-India Women's Conference was formed five years ago for the purpose of studying matters relating to education. It also takes cognizance of all topics relating to Indian women, particularly with a view to removing those customs which are held to be anomalies in modern civilization.

At the first Round Table Conference in London two women represented India's womanhood, but it is believed that the delegation for the session being held in London in November will contain a more representative delegation.

INSURGENTS DERIDED BY LIBERAL LEADER

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Lloyd George answered the withdrawal of Sir John Simon and two fellow Liberals from the party ranks today with an attack in the House of Commons.

Emphasizing his points with an uplifted pince-nez, which he pointed accusingly at his former lieutenant and co-leader, he twitted Sir John and painted word pictures of him which drew laughter from the Labor benches. From the Conservative benches came loud protests.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Week-End Pops Programs

FRIDAY EVENING

"Military Polonaise" ..... Chopin
"Poet and Peasant," Overture ..... Suppé
Barcarolle from "The Tales of Hoffmann" ..... Offenbach
"Aida," Fantasia ..... Verdi
"Ballet of the Hours," from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"New Moon," Selection ..... Romberg
"Jalousie," Tango ..... Gade
"Strike Up the Band," Military Foxtrot ..... Gershwin

SATURDAY EVENING
CLOSING NIGHT

"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
"Orpheus," Overture ..... Offenbach
"Espana," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
"Deep River" ..... Arranged by Jacchia
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Carmen," Suite ..... Bizet
"Dreams" ..... Wagner
"Liebestreud" ..... Kreisler
"Marche Slave" ..... Tchaikovsky

VATICAN SENDS OUT NEW NOTE ON CATHOLIC ACTION

Italian Foreign Office Admits No Settlement of Issue Is in Sight

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 2—Another Vatican note—the fifth since the dispute with the Italian Government over Catholic Action arose over a month ago—was received at the Italian Foreign Office yesterday.

As yet no information is available from either Vatican or Italian circles on the contents of this note, but it is admitted on both sides that there is yet no indication that a settlement of this serious dispute is in sight.

Both parties maintain the same intransigent attitude which they adopted from the start, and neither the Holy See nor the Fascist Government seems willing to make any concession which might enable respective diplomats to open negotiations for a solution of the conflict.

From one informed source the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the main two points of the last Vatican note are the following:

First, that the Italian Government was requested to furnish documentary proof of the allegation contained in its last note that a secret anti-Fascist meeting had been held in the palace in Rome belonging to the Vatican and enjoying extraterritorial immunity. Should this proof be forthcoming, the note adds, the Pope would severely punish those responsible.

Second, the Vatican refuses to open negotiations with the Italian Government over interpretation and redrafting of Article 43 of the concordat dealing with the Catholic Action until the Fascist Government withdraws its dissolution order of the youth organization of Catholic Action.

There are persistent rumors that, in view of the present deadlock and the extreme difficulty of conciliating the Vatican to the Italian viewpoint on the question in dispute, the Vatican is seriously contemplating taking strong diplomatic action against Italy.

While apparently the idea of denouncing the concordat has been abandoned it appears that the Pope is thinking of recalling his nuncio to Italy as a protest against Italy's violation of the Lateran agreement.

Zionist Labor Head Assails White Paper

BASEL, Switz., July 2 (AP)—David Ben Gurion, president of the Jewish Labor Federation of Palestine, today opened the general debate at the Zionist Congress by attacking the mandatory power as well as Prime Minister MacDonald's letter to Dr. Chaim Weizmann interpreting the Passfield White Paper.

He said the latter "did not bring even a single ray of light for the Jews."

Revisionists voiced vigorous disapproval of Dr. Weizmann's remarks at the congress yesterday. His friends, however, pressed their congratulations on him.

Menahem Mendel Ussishkin, world president of the Jewish National Fund, took issue with Dr. Weizmann, denying that the national fund might have acquired more land in Palestine. The fund, he said, had carried out all the great land purchases in the Emek and Haifa Districts against the opposition of the Zionist executive.

Mr. Gurion also declared the Palestine Government systematically boycotts the Jews in labor on public works, even in Jewish zones.

He urged settlement of the Jewish-Arab question, without either race dominating the other.

Dr. Weizman has received telegrams indorsing his political policy from Felix M. Warburg, who resigned last October as chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency as a protest against the Passfield White Paper, it was learned today. Similar telegrams have been received from Dr. Cyrus Adler, acting chairman of the Agency, and other American non-Zionist leaders of the Agency.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Band Concerts: McLean Park, East Boston, 9; Hyde Square, Jamaica Plain, 8:30; Connelly Playground, Roxbury, 8; Ringer Playground, Brighton, 6:30; Faneuil Square, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"School for Scandal" (film).

EVENTS SATURDAY
Independence Day Programs

Morning: Official raising of National and City flags, City Hall, 9:15; flag-raising ceremonies, Boston Common, 9:30; parade escort from Boston Common, 9:50; reading of Declaration, Old State House, State Street, 10; oration exercises, with address by Senator David I. Walsh, and benediction by the Rev. Robert LeBlanc Lynch, Faneuil Hall, 11; municipal athletic meet; Boston Common, 10; rowing regatta, Charles River Basin, 10.

Afternoon and evening: Municipal swimming races, Charles River Basin, 2; pageant, "Hansel and Gretel," near Frog Pond, Boston Common, 3:30; Sunset ceremony, flag lowering, Boston Common, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Outing at Stow Golf Club; walks, tennis, golf, bathing, dancing, all day.

Band Concerts: 10 a. m.—Fenway Playground, 2 p. m.—World War Memorial Park; Columbus Park; Long Island, 3 p. m.—Almont Street Playground; Smith Field, Hyde Park; Wachusett Playground, 7:45 p. m.—Gilbert Stuart School; Boston Common, 8 p. m.—Columbus Park; Dinsmore and Magazine Streets, Roxbury; Seaver Square; Washington Park; Franklin Field; Garvey Playground Neponset Avenue; Corriganville Parochial School Grounds; Jamaica Pond; Billings Field, West Roxbury; Fallon Field, West Roxbury; Cleveland Circle; Murray Park, Brighton; Smith Playground, Brighton; Wilson Park, 8:30 p. m.—Cleary Square, 9 p. m.—High School, East Boston.

Fireworks: 10 p. m.—At Franklin Field, Jamaica Pond, Columbus Park, Savin Hill Playground, Smith Playground in Brighton, and at Boston Common. Also the night of the third at 10 o'clock at Connelly Playground in Roxbury.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cotuit; Church Edifice, Cotuit, 3:30.

Carillon concert by Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset; program as follows:

1. Hail, Columbia! ..... Hopkinson
2. Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms ..... Moore
3. Hymns:
   (a) Holy, Holy, Holy ..... Dykes
   (b) Joy to the World, the Lord is Come ..... Handel
4. Rondo Allegretto ..... Nicola
5. Slyvia ..... Oley Speaks
6. Het Lied der Vlamingen (Song of the Flemish) ..... Benoit
7. Absent ..... Metcalf
8. Mighty Lak' a Rose ..... Nevin
9. Consolation ..... Mendelssohn

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open week days, except Monday from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. Exhibition of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Montegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler and Daumier.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admmission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street — Pen and pencil sketches by Sydney R. Johnson; etchings of Japan by H. Lüthman; drypoints and etchings by Minna Weiss Zellness. Miscellaneous exhibitions of oils, water colors and pastels. Through July 10.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

Eight-Hour Day Is Made Legal Throughout Spain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, July 2—The Provisional Government yesterday signed a decree establishing an eight-hour working day throughout Spain. The decree affects all classes of workers except those in domestic and hotel service, door porters, special rural watchmen and shepherds.

Overtime arrangements must be especially authorized by local boards which adjust differences between employers and labor. Overtime must be paid for at 25 per cent above usual rate. In case of women workers this must not exceed a 10-hour day and overtime payable at one and one-half the usual rate. Minors under 16 cannot be employed overtime.

In hotels and inns the working day must not exceed 10 hours. Work on merchant ships and railways is also regulated on an eight-hour basis. Heavy fines may be levied for offenses against the law.

Publication of this decree coincides with the demand of employees of the Spanish-American Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, for a six-hour day. They threaten to strike on July 4. The company refuses to meet the demands for shorter hours and wage increases. The strike, even if it occurs, is considered likely to be only partial.

'Safely, Sanely And —Above All, Soberly'

"Drive safely, sanely, and above all, soberly."

This advice, issued yesterday to holiday motorcar operators, was the first official statement made by Morgan T. Ryan as Massachusetts' Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Careless speeding, he said, should be particularly guarded against during the crowded holiday period.

"Start on your outing early, take your time, drive carefully at railroad crossings, be sure of your brakes, and refrain from tossing lighted fireworks out of the car," he further admonished. Mr. Ryan assured department heads that there would be no immediate changes in the working practices of the system as administered by Capt. George A. Parker, former Registrar.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity, Mostly cloudy, perhaps occasional showers, tonight and Saturday and slightly warmer; Sunday fair; gentle east and southerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers tonight and probably Saturday; warmer tonight and on the coast Saturday.

Vermont: Local thundershowers this afternoon or tonight; cooler in the extreme northern portion; Saturday generally fair and cooler.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably occasional showers, tonight and Saturday; rising temperature in the eastern portion; probably cooler in western portion Saturday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy with rising temperatures tonight and Saturday; probably occasional showers.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy; probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate east to southeast winds, probably shifting to north Saturday, and mostly overcast weather, with occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July3	Max. July2		8 a.m. July3	Max. July2
Atlantic City	68	74	Nantucket	60	66
Bismarck, N.D.	54	74	New Orleans	80	94
Boston	63	68	New York	66	76
Buffalo	76	90	Norfolk, Va.	72	82
Calgary	46		North Platte	64	84
Charleston	82	102	Philadelphia	70	86
Chicago	72	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	106
Cincinnati	80	94	Pittsburgh	74	96
Denver	62	86	Portland, Me.	58	64
Eastport, Me.	60	72	Raleigh	74	96
Hatteras	74	82	St. Louis	78	98
Helena, Mont.	52	76	St. Paul	68	88
Huron, S. D.	66	88	Salt Lake City	72	96
Jacksonville	82	96	San Francisco	64	80
Kansas City	72	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	72
Key West	82	86	Seattle	54	68
Los Angeles	70	92	Tampa	82	94
Memphis	76	92	Washington	74	86
Miami, Fla.	80	86	Wichita, Kan.	74	86
Montreal	76	94	Williston, N.D.	56	74

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:40 p. m., Saturday 2:49 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

LEFEVERE IN RECITAL

Kamiel Lefevere, Belgian carillonneur, will give his first recital of the year on the bells of the St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, on Sunday afternoon, July 5, at 3 p. m. Concerts will be given every Tuesday evening from 8:30 to 9:30 and on Sunday afternoons from 3 to 4 p. m. through July and August and until the middle of September.

CIGARETTE TAX URGED TO EASE PROPERTY LOAD

Higher Gas Revenue Also Wanted to Aid New York Real Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIAR CLIFF MANOR, N. Y., July 3—A State tax upon cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, cosmetics and soft drinks, and a higher tax upon gasoline, was favored by Seabury C. Mastick, State Senator, chairman of the executive commission to study the revision of the tax laws, at the last session of the commission here today.

Mr. Mastick's suggestion came as the result of a long agitation, conducted by real estate interests in behalf of lightening the tax burden which now falls upon land and improvements. Approximately $200,000,000 of the $290,000,000 raised in state taxation now comes from real estate, about $38,000,000 from the income tax and $5,600,000 from the gasoline tax. Mr. Mastick would shift a larger part of the tax on real estate to things which can be classed as unnecessary luxuries.

One of the methods recommended to the commission for shifting the real estate tax, he said, was for heavier direct taxation upon large accumulations of capital, such as heavier inheritance taxes and increased taxes in the higher income brackets. He opposed higher inheritance taxes, holding them undesirable, while, the advisability of even a moderate increase in income taxes, he said, might be regarded as "doubtful."

"The question is not whether real estate is paying more than its proportion," he added, "but whether it is paying more than it can afford. The burden would seem to be heavier on rural real estate, since such property has been decreasing in value on the whole, while urban real estate has been increasing. It may be that a distinction will have to be drawn between the two classes of property."

World Water Power Doubles Since 1920

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The world's developed electrical water power was said today by the Geological Survey to have been doubled in the last 10 years. From a developed horsepower of 23,000,000 in 1920 hydroelectric plants on the five continents reached a horsepower of 46,000,000 by the end of 1930.

Europe slightly exceeded the increase shown by North America during the last four years. Italy, Japan, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Sweden showed the greatest increases outside of the United States.

The total developed water power, however, was contrasted with an available potential almost 10 times as great. The survey gave 447,000,000 as the world's possible total. The United States has an installed capacity of 14,885,000 and a potential of 38,000,000. Canada has developed 6,125,000 of potential 18,000,000 horsepower.

RADIO BEAM KEEPS PLANE ON COURSE

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—A radio beam airway, by means of which aircraft can be guided by a listening device, is being tested in England and has proved very successful, the Italian inventor, R. C. Galleti, said today.

Signor Galleti flew with passengers in an ordinary plane Thursday from Manchester southward for 280 miles. Soaring sometimes at 15,000 feet he kept within the beam, which was transmitted from a high tower by sound signals.

It is claimed that the invention will enable fliers to keep a straight line in fog and darkness and under all conditions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BANK SEEKING RECOMPENSE

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 2 (AP)—Willard B. Rand, State Banking Commissioner, today asked the Hillsborough County Superior Court to declare the trustees of the defunct Merrimack River Savings Bank liable for all losses arising out of their alleged negligence in supervision. The bank was closed in June 9, 1930, and, according to John R. McLane, the liquidating agent, the loss to depositors will probably total $4,000,000.

Suit for $3,000,000 was instituted shortly after the bank closed against Arthur H. Hale, treasurer, who has been declared bankrupt, and is now awaiting sentence after conviction of misappropriation. The defendants include Mayor Arthur E. Moreau, George M. Clark, merchant, and Abraham F. Emerson, former assistant treasurer of the bank.

Depression Is Aiding Alberta Saddlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

THERE are several booming lines of business at present in Alberta whose owners are thanking the prevalent "depression" for their thriving trade and these are the harness makers, horse dealers and blacksmiths.

Old Dobbin has returned upon the scene in steadily increasing numbers and officials of the saddlery and harness companies state that fully 80 per cent of the farmers in the Edmonton district have reverted to the use of horses.

Commons to Get Dominions' Plea On Independence

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 2—The Statute of Westminster, a new charter which, while preserving common allegiance to the British Throne, frees overseas nations of the British Commonwealth from any remaining limitations on full and complete independence, will soon be introduced here, it was announced officially yesterday.

The Dominions Minister, James A. Thomas, speaking at a Canadian Dominion Day dinner in London, said, "In a few months it will be my responsibility to introduce in the House of Commons, at the unanimous request of the Dominions, a new statute law. It will be called the Statute of Westminster. It sets out for the first time not only a definition but the function of what will be called the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Mr. Thomas's description fits the case exactly. The statute is an outcome of the imperial conference held in London in October, 1930, in which the Canadian, Australian, South African, New Zealand, Newfoundland and British Prime Ministers participated. It has since been under discussion in the respective Parliaments of these countries and the Irish Free State.

These discussions have enabled the question to be gone into so as to avoid interference with any chartered rights of dominion provinces, especially in Canada.

Reservations are thus included to preserve the privileges enjoyed by Quebec, such as the employment of French civil law, which has been in force since the Quebec Act of 1774.

Creditanstalt Plan Faces Stiff Protest

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 3—The two-day debate on the affairs of Creditanstalt in the chief committee of the Austrian Parliament has disclosed great dissatisfaction among all parties regarding this question and concern for the heavy responsibility which the State has undertaken.

Political danger is seen in the attitude of the Social Democrats, who tabled six amendments, the chief of which were rejected. This party is opposed to a policy which, while making the workers bear financial responsibility for the Creditanstalt catastrophe, will not allow them to participate in the reorganization of this concern. Spokesmen for the Social Democrats declared that the state had already accepted the highest financial responsibility possible, and that the reconstruction committee of Creditanstalt should consider reconstruction by expert representatives.

A report regarding the situation of the institution is now being made by British chartered accountants and will be submitted to the Parliamentary committee.

BRAZIL ATTACKS SURPLUSES

SANTOS, Brazil, July 3 (By U. P.)—Government officials burned 12,535 bags of low-grade coffee today, bringing the total number of bags of coffee destroyed by fire to date to 79,534. Several tons of beans have been dumped into the ocean as part of the Government's program of cutting down the huge surplus of coffee in warehouses in Brazil.

Canadians in United States Who Plan Vacations at Home Told What to Do

Regulations governing Canadian born persons who live in the United States and plan to spend vacations in Canada are explained in a summary of the immigration rules just issued by Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, United States Immigration Commissioner, Boston district.

These aliens, she declared, should write to the original port of entry and ask that verification of their admission be forwarded to the port on the border through which they plan to reenter. The date of entry is needed to find the entry record of the alien, she added.

Mrs. Tillinghast explained that those who entered the United States before Oct. 1, 1906, who have not been out of the country for more than six months since that time, should have two American citizens of prominence and standing in their community execute affidavits before a notary public to the effect that they have known the alien prior to Oct. 1, 1906, and that the person has resided in this country continuously since that time.

These affidavits and, if possible, bank books, containing deposits over a period of years, and tax receipts, should be presented to the United States immigration officials at the port through which the alien reenters the United States, the Commissioner added.

Canadian aliens who entered this country subsequent to Oct. 1, 1906, and prior to 1917, Mrs. Tillinghast continued, should have been recorded on their entry, while those entering subsequent to 1917 and prior to July 1, 1924, should have paid a head tax to be legally admitted.

According to the summary, those who entered this country subsequent to July 1, 1924 should have secured a non-quota visa from the American consul in addition to payment of the head tax to be legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence. These aliens, the Commissioner explained, who have maintained continuous residence in the United States are governed by the same regulations as the immediately preceding class.

Canadian aliens who were admitted to this country subsequent to July 1 1926, Mrs. Tillinghast pointed out, need only to show their immigration identification card bearing their photograph to be readmitted to the United States.

A registration privilege, she went on, is provided for those who entered the United States prior to June 3, 1921 and whose records cannot be found. If they can meet the requirements of the Registry Act they may be granted certificates of registration which will legalize their status, she said. Registration costs $20. At least 30 days, she added, should be allowed for completion of the registration. Full particulars can be procured at the Boston Immigration Office.

Explaining further, Mrs. Tillinghast said that aliens who entered the country subsequent to June 3, 1921, whose records cannot be found, cannot take advantage of the Registry Act. The only way they can legalize their status is to reenter Canada and apply for a non-quota immigration visa and pay head tax.

Western New York To Develop Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2—Comprehensive planning to develop highways, parks and scenic sites for five of the largest counties of western New York as a single unit has been launched here by the Genesee State Park Commission and civic groups with the approval of the New York State Council of Parks.

Harland Bartholomew, of St. Louis, nationally known city planner who has just completed a development program for Rochester, has been retained to make a survey of the region under a special $15,000 appropriation granted by the State Legislature.

The survey, besides mapping scenic and historic sites for which an effort will be made to save from spoliation, will lay out a complete system of highways designed to tie the region in with adjacent ones, make recommendations for forest preserves and plan beaches on the shore of Lake Ontario.

New England Sets Industrial Pace

Improvement in New England industry is being stimulated by an upward movement in the boot and shoe and textile industries, the New England Council announced today. As a result, New England is recovering from the depression considerably earlier and at a more rapid rate than many parts of the country, the Council said.

The Council's index shows a rise of 18.4 per cent since Jan. 1. The rise in May was caused by gains in power production, boot and shoe production and wool consumption, according to the Council. These outweighed small declines in car-loadings, cotton consumption, bank debits and steel ingot production.

Boot and shoe production in May moved up to the highest point it has reached since August of 1923. The general decline in the index of cotton consumption is considered but temporary and conditions in that industry are held to be normal at this time of the year. Wool consumption showed a heavy increase, the actual consumption during May being greater than in any month since March of 1923 and as compared with April was greater than in the country as a whole, indicating that New England more than made up for the losses in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific Coast states.

SCULPTURE PRIZE AWARDED

The Massachusetts School of Art sculpture prize this year was won by Jean Harper, of Wollaston. The work is a fountain statue. Last year Miss Harper modeled a plaque with a relief portrait of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd which attracted wide attention. It is expected that the fountain statue will be placed on the lawn of the school at Brookline and Longwood Avenue.

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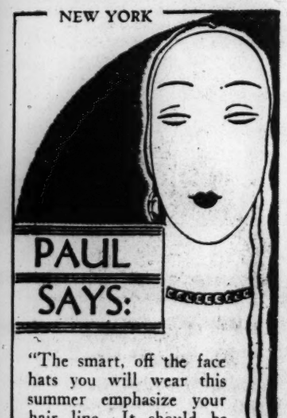

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Birmingham, Ala.

Everybody's Singing the Theme Song

THRIFT, thrift, thrift—the whole retail world is playing the variations on the word.

The thrift appeal has become the theme song of all the advertisements.

A mighty fine tune, indeed, but unfortunately it is often being sung loudest by those with the poorest voices!

Thrift consists of wise spending. You can only spend wisely when you get worthy merchandise for your money. Saving at the expense of quality is anything but thrifty.

In the midst of so many vociferous renditions of the newly discovered national anthem of retailing, we are pleased to recognize the notes of an old refrain at this store.

Today as in the past, people who appreciate the true meaning of thrift find it in our quality merchandise and our low prices.

Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GRAIN DEALERS CHALLENGED BY FARM BOARD HEAD

Stone Says They Seek to Discredit Federal Agency and Obstruct Policies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 3—A vigorous challenge to the private grain trade was voiced today by James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, who charged the dealers were seeking to discredit the government agency and obstruct the activities of the farmers' coöperatives.

Mr. Stone made his unexpected attack following information he declared had come to him of alleged reports that grain dealers were spreading throughout the middle West concerning the board and its activities.

His sharp comments created considerable stir in the capital, because up to now Mr. Stone's administration has been characterized by a conciliatory attitude toward the middlemen. He has held several conferences with them, one recently in the board's office, and has publicly declared his desire to coöperate with them on a friendly basis.

In his remarks today, however, Mr. Stone strongly intimated that the private dealers were responsible for forcing down wheat prices 2 cents a bushel, following the board's announcement two days ago of its purpose to limit sales of its 1930 wheat holdings to 5,000,000 bushels a month.

Club Over Farm Board

He asserted that the private grain traders "have a club over the farm board they have been using for some time, in my opinion," and that the grain trade had "boasted" it could be "instrumental in raising prices in the American market."

The private grain trade has been very active in trying to get the board to reverse its policy about selling the 1930 surplus of over 200,000,000 bushels. For a long time the board refused to meet this demand, but last week, following widespread agitation in the Southwest and insistent demands by Republican leaders, it undertook a new study of the situation and Tuesday of this week announced a compromise course.

Under this decision the board agreed not to sell more than 5,000,000 bushels a month, with several conditions, however. The board reserved the right to resume unrestricted sales should world conditions make that desirable and to fulfill sales it is now negotiating with foreign buyers.

Mr. Stone's unexpected critical remarks followed the receipt of reports here that Vice-President Charles Curtis had announced that he would call on the board to revise its Tuesday policy and agree to withhold all sales until the domestic price of wheat had reached 85 cents a bushel. James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, had also called on Mr. Stone yesterday and told him the board's stand was a "great disappointment."

Mr. Stone declared that the reaction to the board's announcement had been good among the farmers, but that the grain trade had opposed it.

"Some of those in the grain trade, not all of them," Mr. Stone declared, "criticize and condemn anything the board and the stabilization corporation do. As far as I am personally concerned, I am not going to let these people dictate to us what is in the interests of the farmer.

"I think this pressure for a statement was started by them. I don't think all of them had a part in it, but we are not going to let them dictate to the board how this business should be run. That is where this thing started and I think the reaction, the only bad reaction we have received so far, has come from them directly.

"Some of the grain men have been saying that if the board would do this and that and the other thing, wheat would rise 20 cents a bushel. In our announcement we definitely stated that we would not sell in the next 12 months more than approximately 7 per cent of the 1931 crop.

"If these men want to get out and boast of their control over the market, let them demonstrate. There is no reason why they should not. They have something definite now. They have insisted that the statement of March 23 was not definite. Now they have something definite.

"I think that the chief thing behind their activities is to discredit anything the Farm Board does and behind that is another thing, they don't want the farmers to organize. That is the basic reason for the Marketing Act and so, regardless of what the board does, it will be picked to pieces by the grain trade.

"We think the farmer has a right to organize. It is our duty under this law to aid him in doing so and to guide him in a capable and honest management and sound finances. That is what we are trying to do."

Gloomy Predictions Unfulfilled in Spain

* * *

Elections Fail to Bring Tumult Forecast by Many

* * *

'Prophets' Turn Now to Catalan Question

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

They admited that everything had gone off better than they anticipated, and that despite the fact that the Socialists consitute the largest single party in the Constituent Cortes, nevertheless, Spain has shown itself in favor of moderation.

The Socialists themselves have postponed indefinitely their ultimate program, while the Radical Republicans of the Alejandro Lerroux and the Right Republicans of Niceto Alcalo Zamora, together with other parties which are indispensable in the Cortes, are not at all inclined toward violent disturbances.

Of course, there are hotheads and extremists in troubled waters, but they have utterly failed. Of course, there are party contentions which already threatened to break up the coalition of the polls. Of course, there are grave problems, social and financial. That is why the revolution was made.

But while it would be hazardous to affirm that hotheads will not continue propaganda and that party strife will not have unfortunate consequences, there is no reason to suppose that the Government and Parliament will prove incompetent to solve the most urgent problems.

The gloomy "prophets," having been disappointed in the elections, generally turn their attention to Catalonia. There, they say, trouble is really brewing. The Catalans wish to separate themselves from the rest of Spain. Again these predictions appear to be without substance. Naturally anything is possible, but the reasonable assumption is that Col. Francisco Macia will be satisfied with autonomy, which the central Government is prepared to allow.

The very completeness of Colonel Macia's victory, far from causing him to be uncompromising, may induce him to be indulgent. He has almost the entire forces of Catalonia behind him. If perchance the Cortes should not accept Colonel Macia's plan of home rule, Catalonia might break with Spain. This contingency becomes improbable, for it is in the interest of neither side to push matters to extremes.

Neither can live without the other, and it is, therefore, probable that what has been called the Ireland of Spain will be ready to accept the fullest local administration without demanding control of national departments, such as diplomacy and currency.

Its independence was promised by the so-called Pact of San Sebastian, which was signed by various parties before the revolution. Since then, it is true, foolish words have been spoken, but it is particularly to be observed that Catalonia is officially adopting an attitude of great reserve. Its project of a statute for Catalonia is practically ready.

Tomorrow the Co-mission of Assembly of Generality of Catalonia will examine it in a plenary sitting On July 11, the Catalan Assembly will meet and undoubtedly the project will be submitted to the Cortes in Madrid on July 14.

In the meantime the proposed statute for the whole of Spain has been published, and in it provision is made for provincial autonomy. Particular points are still open to discussion and there may be modifications when the Catalonian statute and the statute of the central government are confronted.

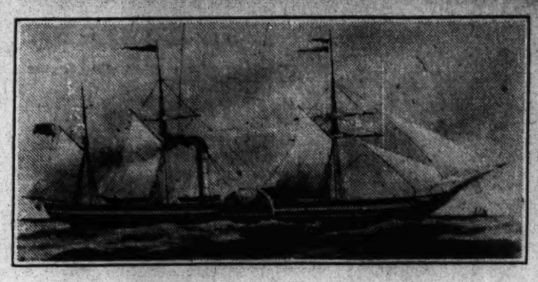
It would seem ridiculous for either side to become stubborn and so jeopardize the Republic by insistence on unnecessary conditions. Therefore, though it is better to decline to commit oneself to predictions in one sense or the other, it is absolutely gratuitous to presuppose a deadlock in Spain on the Catalan question. The general trend is toward conciliation, moderation and unswerving respect for the votes cast by the people.

NEW AUSTRALIAN AIR RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—G. Wikner, flying a Wicko Sports cabin monoplane, established an Australian altitude record for light planes by reaching a height of 17,000 feet at the Archerfield Aerodrome here. Mr. Wikner, prior to his record-making flight, had only three hours' solo flying experience. He is the designer and constructor of the machine.

Future Sea Travelers May Laugh at Us Too



WHAT 91 YEARS HAVE DONE
Above — Berengaria, Modern Ocean Liner (Edwin Levick, N. Y.). Left —Britannia, Cunard Line's First Steam-Sail Transatlantic Vessel.

Fourth Also Is Anniversary Of First Cunarder's Sailing

Combination Steam-Sail Ship Britannia Inaugurated Transatlantic Service in 1840—Berengaria Following Same Course

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 3—Celebrating not only the birthday of American Independence, but also the ninety-first anniversary of the sailing of the first Cunarder for the United States, the steamship Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, in her present westward crossing to New York is following the course laid down by the steam-packet Britannia which inaugurated the service in 1840.

The Britannia, generally regarded as the actual pioneer in regular service as a steam-propelled vessel in the transatlantic route, set out from Liverpool July 4, 1840, for Boston via Halifax. Her three masts, equipped with sails which were in constant use during the voyage, augmented the efforts of the tiny engine below decks. Her tonnage of 1154 registered tons compares with that of the Berengaria—present flagship of the Cunard fleet—which has a gross of 52,226 tons, while an even larger vessel of 73,000 tons is now building on the Clyde, to enter service in 1933.

Among the 63 passengers on the pioneer sailing of the Britannia was Samuel Cunard, a former Halifax boy, through whose energy the company bearing his name was organized. The epochal event was celebrated by thousands of persons who lined the Mersey River to watch the steamship, with her sails set as she glided out toward the open sea. Just 14 days, 8 hours later she dropped anchor in Halifax Harbor, where, after a reception, she continued on to Boston, there to be greeted by further ovations.

Acadia Crossed in 11 Days

Within the same year the Acadia—a sister ship—crossed from Liverpool to Halifax in 11 days and 4 hours, and the era of steam transportation in the Atlantic was firmly established. Although the forerunner of the transatlantic fleets of palatial vessels—virtually floating hotels—there was nothing about the early Britannia to suggest the era of sumptuous ships which was to follow nearly a century later. Her accommodations were limited and cramped. Even passengers paying the highest rates were forced to undergo experiences unknown to third class passengers of the present era. Salt meats, brackish water and utter absence of baths, other than those involuntary ones which occurred as seas swept over the decks, were a part of the transatlantic crossings of the mid-nineteenth century.

No wireless communication was available with other ships and with the shore, so that unless a vessel was spoken en route, her whereabouts, and even her actual safety, were utterly unknown until she put in at port of destination. Even the telegraph had not been established when the Britannia made her first crossing, and the transatlantic cable was many years distant.

Originally the Britannia flew the flag of the British & North American Steam Packet Company. Young Cunard had early acquired a love of the sea, and as a shipbuilder had amassed a substantial fortune as the head of a firm operating 40 sailing vessels. He was among the first to recognize the value of steam for ship propulsion and went to England to present his plan for a transatlantic line operating under steam. His opportunity came when the British admiralty advertised for a contract service to carry the transatlantic mails on a more efficient schedule than the uncertain times made by sailing vessels.

Ship's Masters Skeptical

Even ships' masters were skeptical of the advantages of steam, despite the fact that the steam-driven Claremont had puffed its way up the Hudson River in 1807, but the handwriting was on the wall, and forward-looking maritime interests were considering the gradual conversion of their fleets from sail to steam. As the Britannia made her advent into transatlantic service, the Yankee-built clipper ships were beginning to approach the apex of their careers, which made of them the most spectacular vessels that ever sailed the seas. Despite the crossing of steam-driven ships in two weeks or less, this time was virtually equaled by clippers of the Black Ball Line, which made the crossing to Liverpool in 12 to 13 days.

But they, like the Britannia herself, had been preceded by steamships in the transatlantic route, the earliest recorded steamship crossing having been that of the Savannah, which sailed from Savannah, Ga., in 1819, for London, making the crossing in 26 days, largely under steam.

Twenty years later, when the Britannia appeared, she, like her predecessors, used paddle wheels as a means of propulsion, and it was not for many years that the propeller was even conceived of, and longer still before it began to supplant the unwieldy though picturesque side wheels.

The shipmaster of the Britannia days, if he was true to type, placed far more reliance in his sails than in the steam engine. Experience had proved to him that he could make port sooner or later under sail, while the steam power had a habit of failing at the most inopportune times. Hence no steam-driven vessel put to sea for many years after the introduction of steam without a full complement of sails and a crew which was fully capable of bringing the vessel in under sail if necessary.

That the Cunard Line may name its new vessel the Britannia is generally regarded as a fact, with the precedent established by her famous antecedent.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF FINED IN LIBEL SUIT

GOTHA, Ger., July 2 (AP)—Gen. Erich Ludendorff today was fined 500 marks (about $120) and cost in a libel suit brought by Count Theobad Dohna, whom the General accused of high treason in a lecture three years ago.

The verdict provided for 10 days' imprisonment in case the fine is not paid. The sentence must be published in three newspapers, including Gen. Ludendorff's own Vokswarte. The court took into consideration that General Ludendorff made his statement with a patriotic motive.

SCHWAB AGREES TO REARRANGE BONUS SYSTEM

New Plan for Bethlehem Steel Cuts Extra Payment About in Two

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 3—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, made peace with those who have opposed his policy of bonus payments based upon 8 per cent of the profits of his company before deductions had been made for depreciation, obsolescence and other such charges.

At a meeting of stockholders in Newark yesterday, a new bonus plan was approved, which if it had been applied in recent years would have reduced the bonuses paid to higher officials by about one-half.

On the other hand, the minority group which brought a court action to compel the return to the company of a large part of $36,000,000 paid in bonuses in recent years agreed to withdraw their suit.

The compromise also is believed to have paved the way for an amalgamation of the Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, which had been proposed by the Schwab group, but had been vigorously opposed by a minority headed by Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland capitalist, on the ground that the secret bonus payments were unjust to the stockholders of Bethlehem.

The chief features of the new bonus plan may be summarized as follows: Administration of the payments and their allocation rests with Mr. Schwab and a committee of directors who do not participate in the benefits instead of being vested solely with Mr. Schwab as formerly.

The total available for bonuses, not to exceed 8 per cent of net income, shall be computed after deduction of depreciation, depletion and obsolescence and not before such changes as under the original proposal.

Executives of the company who have heretofore received only nominal salaries shall, under the new plan, receive "definite, normal salaries."

Information concerning the bonus payments shall in future be given to stockholders in the annual statement.

In describing the new system of allotting bonuses Mr. Schwab went into detail in defining his new plan.

"The executive bonuses shall be based upon the net income of the corporation and its subsidiaries after deducting all fixed charges and depreciation and the annual dividend upon the outstanding preferred stock of the corporation, excluding any shares thereof that may be held in the treasury," he said. "The term 'depreciation' shall be deemed to include depletion and obsolescence.

The rates and basis of depreciation shall be such as the auditors of the corporation shall approve, and the total amount of the depreciation shall be reported to, and be subject to the approval of, the board of directors."

These changes in the bonus system, Mr. Schwab explained, have been discussed with the stockholders' protective committee and with a number of the larger stockholders. He added that he believed the modified plan would accomplish the same purposes as the former plan in past years, because of the size to which the corporation has grown under the former system.

CABINET POST FOR EDUCATION IS N. E. A. GOAL

(Continued from Page 1)

ver and recommend the calling of a national conference on rural education in accordance with a resolution adopted last night.

The resolution offered by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the first national Conference on Rural Education and the United States Office of Education, also recommended that in the event the national rural education conference be called at Washington, D. C., that governors coöperate in calling state conferences.

Henry Lester Smith, dean of the school of education, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., was re-elected treasurer.

Today's session of the convention was given over to business. Last evening was the closing session of a national conference on rural education, which has been a feature of the meeting.

The case on behalf of an adequate income for the farmer and adequate schooling for the farmer's child was presented by speakers who urged a better economic basis for agriculture and the spreading of tax money to rural districts, thus equalizing the opportunities for city and country children.

A plea to combat every tendency toward forming a peasant class was made by George H. Dern, Governor of Utah, who said, "Agriculture is America's greatest industry. It employs more persons than the next five largest industries combined, and its invested capital likewise exceeds that of the next five largest industries. The census shows that 36 per cent of the population of the United States is in unincorporated and rural territory. Hence, rural education is one-third of the nation's educational task.

Farm Development Urged

"That the schools which train the boys and girls of this paramount branch of the country's population and wealth should be made secondary to the city schools is an anomalous situation. Not only is it wrong, but it is poor business. If the American market is the best market for our factories, mills and mines, why is it not good business to develop the agricultural element in our population to its greatest consuming capacity?

"Education is an important part of that development. The schools themselves, through their pay rolls, their purchases and their construction work, stimulate trade in all lines. Education increases the wants of the people and hence an enlightened citizenry comprises a better market than an ignorant citizenry."

C. C. Swain of Mayville, N. D., told the convention that there is neither hope nor justice in the property tax in a small district, for the support of rural schools, and that just as the working man's child goes to a school financed by the wealth of the city so the farmer's school should be financed, in part at least, by the wealth of his state and nation.

"It should be patent to all," he said, "that when the farmer does not receive a reasonable income from his labor, and when he gets practically no assistance from outside sources, it is futile to talk about a square deal for rural education."

Little Boys Who Hoard Pennies No Longer Ranked as Financiers

Child Who Spends Wisely, Saves Wisely and Gives Wisely Is the Modern Ideal Set Up by the United State's Children's Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The little boy who puts all his pennies in his metal bank no longer is ranked by the United States Children's Bureau as the shining financial example for childhood.

In his stead, the bureau today set up the ideal as an American child who spends wisely, saves wisely, and gives wisely.

"Children should not be taught to be little misers," the child experts admonished in a special study, "The Child and His Money."

"A savings bank into which pennies disappear, never to be used, has relatively little training value."

The bureau advocated that children be encouraged to spend money as a means of learning its use and value. It suggested a budget plan of putting small change into bright-colored envelopes—"red envelopes for saving money, blue for spending money, green for giving away money, and so on."

The study was summarized in 10 financial training suggestions:

1. Give the child a regular fixed allowance; teach him not to beg and tease for additional money.
2. Let him learn by experience that denial must follow extravagance.
3. Teach the child not to expect pay for duties he ought to perform.
4. Encourage him to earn extra money by giving him a real job, preferably one which has real commercial value, pay him no more and no less than it is worth.
5. Be sure any work he does outside the home is not physically harmful and does not expose him to wrong influences.
6. Don't "tip" the child for rendering small services to his elders or for being "good" or polite.
7. Teach the child the value of saving for a definite purpose instead of for the mere sake of saving, let him learn the folly of spending all his money at once and of going into debt to buy something he wants.
8. Teach him that saving things that cost money is as important as saving money.
9. Help the child to realize the importance of giving as well as of spending and saving.
10. Remember that the example of financial responsibility parents set will influence the child's attitude.

LANDING IN LONDON NEW 'GRAF' OBJECT

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., July 3 (AP)—If Dr. Hugo Eckener's plans materialize, a German Zeppelin will land in London in the middle of July—for the first time since such craft were built.

The Graf Zeppelin, it was announced at the dirigible works today, will preface its arctic flight with a cruise to England, "probably landing in London July 16, and thereafter making a short flight around England."

The Graf also is scheduled to start for Brazil in the latter part of August, with a landing at Pernambuco, scheduled Aug. 30. A second flight to Brazil is scheduled Sept. 19.

POLISH UNEMPLOYED 280,000

WARSAW, Poland, July 3 (AP)—The number of unemployed in Poland was officially placed at 280,000 today. Only 94,000 receive doles, which is said to aggravate the situation.

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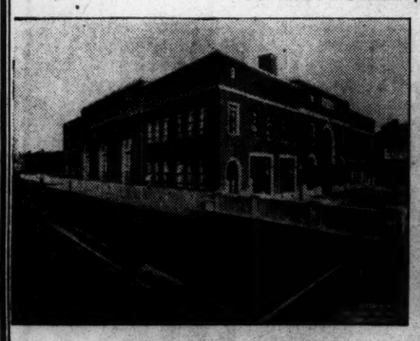

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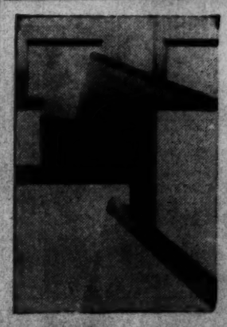
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WETS DECLARED TO WANT SALOON AS IN OLD DAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

claim that what he finds to be true at his home is true anywhere else in America. Let the reader take his experience and see if it fits his own home city or neighborhood.

Those who are now vociferous for repeal or modification or for "light" wines or "heavy" beer are those who were never for prohibition. The writer has yet to find a person who honestly believed in prohibition in the saloon days, or who honestly voted for it, who admits he was wrong.

How Does He Stand, Personally?

Second—There should be the most careful check made to ascertain the personal habits of anyone now demanding repeal—especially churchmen. Does he himself tipple? This ought to be the very first question asked before accepting the views of any priest, rector, prelate or official churchman.

The public has a right to know if he be without prejudice, and is uninfluenced by any personal taste or habit when it hears him proclaim his views on prohibition to a waiting world. It will profoundly affect the public judgment of his opinions if this be known.

His views will have far more weight if it is known that he is a total abstainer. Let us first have frankness on this matter and then we can better know how much sound, uninfluenced public opinion there is for repeal or modification.

Third—The most general demand that comes from those who oppose prohibition is for education; they insist that the way to reform youth, to keep it from use of liquor, is to educate youth; and that reform can proceed solely by educational processes and never by law.

Now, the thing that astonishes the writer, in his own community, is that those who now so loudly proclaim themselves for the education of youth away from liquor never did any educating in the old saloon days. This casts suspicion upon those who now so loudly clamor for "educational processes." Those who in the saloon days were busy educating the youth to the perils of this national and personal evil were foremost in championing the Eighteenth Amendment, and are still its champions.

How About Old Standing?

It is suggested, therefore, that those who now want to modify or repeal and substitute "education" shall first frankly tell the public how they stood on education in saloon days. That will powerfully affect the reception and weight given to their present opinions.

But an even more pressing question is, How much will these same devotees of "education" do to help educate the next generation if beer and wine and whisky are legally restored to them? If the parents of the land and that moral citizenry that has stood for this reform are to see licensed doors again swing open at the behest of those who now cry so loudly for that policy, then we have a right to ask if, and whether, those who want to rely on education will help do some of the educating.

But a more pertinent question yet presses for answer at this point: Can we best educate our youth to the dangers of this great evil with or without licensed institutions to cater to their appetite? This is really the vital question.

How It Works Elsewhere

Applied to the narcotic policy, the answer has already been given. The education of youth as to non-use of narcotics is being undertaken with absolute prohibition except for the doctor's prescription.

Applied to vice evils precisely the same policy is being pursued; no one would think of licensing this evil as a preliminary step to educating youth about it.

It is submitted then that those desiring repeal have reversed the educational processes.

Let us state the question again: Can the youth of America be best educated as to the drink evil with or without a licensed institution to cater to appetite?

Here is a problem that the anti-prohibitionists have not carefully considered. Here is a battle ground on which prohibitionists can well afford to fight.

Another matter that may as well be cleared up in our thinking is the demand for raising the alcoholic content on the pretext that no one really wants hard liquors. If the advocates of modification do not really want intoxicating liquors (as some of them speciously assert) then there is no issue between the wets and the drys. We are all fighting windmills.

The experience we are passing through in the United States so utterly refutes this absurd plea that it is a wonder the wets do not see the ridiculousness of it and frankly admit their plans which are to bring back intoxicating liquors of every grade or degree or content. The still, the bootlegger, the poison whisky, all show what the wets desire; they want the licensed, unlimited, lawful right to get drunk in the "good old-fashioned way."

If this be first granted—and no one can deny it—then we can get somewhere in a consideration of this question.

Two things remain to be taken into account in the great prohibition debate: the first the allegation that there need be no saloons. Frankly, there are many wets who do not want the saloon to come back and a proposal that the saloon, as America knew it, should be returned would be overwhelmingly defeated.

But modification means the return of the saloon, and it is absurd not to admit it.

If there is modification then liquors will again be sold.

If sold, the sale must be licensed and regulated by law; and the sale must be made at some given place.

That place will be the old-time saloon!

Old Story in New Dress

The inevitability of this very patent fact should be kept constantly in view as we make up our own thought and help to make up that of the community about the question.

Finally, we must deal with those who insist that all they desire is to leave to each state the decision of whether it shall enforce, and what the alcoholic content shall be.

This is the old state's right plea in a new dress. It sounds specious, even plausible. But it has one fatal defect, viz: that the re-opening of saloons and breweries in even a few states means the flooding of all dry states.

Somehow, the brewery and saloon element never could do its trading in its own territory. There is something peculiarly grasping and mercenary in the "trade." It cannot resist the temptation to flood dry states.

In the writer's own state—still taking examples from home—the state was made dry with a wet state just adjoining, and the brewers and saloon keepers and their allies, the bootleggers, camped on the border; they ran automobile rum trains, they defied the law and shot officers and played the part of land rumrunners in desperate and vicious fashion.

States in Self-Defense

If now the majority who made nation dry are to yield to the demands of the wet forces, that the states do as they please, who will guarantee that the wet salesmen and the venders in wet states will leave the dry states alone?

Until this can be settled it is idle to talk of leaving the matter to the states.

The plain truth is that the answer is already written in the history of this traffic, those engaging in it will not be good; it is almost possible to say then cannot. It is precisely this defiance of public sentiment, of moral conviction, of solemn laws enacted by some states that drove the moral forces to desperation and caused them to rise up and demand a dry America. The dry states called for a dry nation to save their own states.

With these phases of the problem before us, we may then consider whether national prohibition shall be abandoned or maintained as the nation's policy.

DIESEL TOWBOAT LAUNCHED IN IOWA

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 2 (AP)—The world's largest Diesel-powered towboat, "The Herbert Hoover," entered the water in a perfect launching today. Several thousand persons watched the 215-foot vessel screech down the runway.

Formal christening of the 1300-ton ship was deferred until its acceptance by the Federal Barge lines. It is to be used between St. Louis and Memphis.

Better Attitude of Modesty Urged Toward South America

Public Affairs Speaker Warns United States Kinder Feeling Will Be Caused by Tempering of Feeling of Racial and Efficiency Superiority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 3—More perfect inter-American understanding will follow elimination of the average United States citizenry superiority and efficiency "complex," in the opinion of Herman C. James, president of the University of South Dakota, speaker at the Institute of Public Affairs here.

Significance was added to Dr. James's speech by its delivery before an audience gathered here for the Monroe centennial on July 4, when the Monroe Doctrine, in its modern aspects, will be the topic of discussion. Dr. James is leader of the Latin-American round table.

Two speakers this morning, John R. Latane, of Johns Hopkins University, and James O. Murdock, assistant solicitor of the Department of State, commended the Latin-American states for the advances they have made toward pacific settlement of international disputes, Dr. Latane urged the ratification of the inter-American arbitration treaty as the "first real test of the faith of the United States in the Pact of Paris."

The belief of some United States citizens that they are superior to Latin Americans because they are Nordics, Dr. James termed "so ridiculous as to be little better than childish." If the United States has any superiority as a people, let us not destroy it by a preposterous theory that it is because of some physical, mental, or moral heritage that is denied to other peoples of the world, in the past, now, or in the future," he pleaded.

Too Much Efficiency Talk

Referring to the "efficiency complex" of United States citizens as another obstacle to understanding with the peoples of Latin America, Dr. James asserted that citizens of this country are making themselves obnoxious the world over by the boasting of their material developments.

"We could help matters," he declared, "by learning and recognizing that there are other values quite as real as business efficiency, and that we have no monopoly, or perhaps even no superiority, over other peoples in the possession of these values."

The Inter-American Arbitration Treaty provides the necessary means of following up the Pact of Paris, Dr. Latane, a member of the Walter Hines Page school of international relations of Johns Hopkins, told the Latin-American round-table this morning. Pointing out that the pact is little more than a declaration of good intentions unless followed up by specific agreements setting up machinery for settlement of disputes, Dr. Latane declared that the arbitration treaty provides "the first real test of our sincerity."

"When we were a weak and feeble Republic, we were the great champions of international arbitration," he added. "Now that we have become the wealthiest and most powerful nation on earth, we do not care to be hampered by arbitration treaties, international courts and leagues of nations." In spite of the impression given by Latin-American revolutions that these nations are belligerent, South America has been far freer from international wars in the last 100 years than any other quarter of the globe, Dr. Latane pointed out.

Not So Militaristic

This statement was corroborated by Mr. Murdock, who said that unlike Europe, where most international problems were approached, until after 1918, in a militaristic manner, South American republics have relied mainly on pacific adjustment.

"They have not entertained the illusion that war is an alternative to pacific settlement," he told the round table. "Rather, they have realized that war is waged to secure an objective, be it right or wrong. Pacific settlement, on the other hand, rests upon the firm foundation of justice and reason. Arbitration is today a deep-rooted fundamental principle of national policy of the South American republics."

The arbitration and conciliation treaties merit the greatest consideration, Mr. Murdock said, adding the hope that they will be ratified by all of the American republics. If both instruments are adopted, he said, they will serve the purpose of 420 bilateral agreements.

Ernest Galarza, of the Foreign Policy Association, yesterday urged that the integrity of North and South American cultures be preserved instead of mixing the two promiscuously.

North American bungalows in Colonia Chapultepec, he declared, are as out of place as a cactus plant in the heart of Times Square. Likewise, he deplored the summergence of "Spanish architecture under a stuccoed mess," and jazzing of South American folk songs on the "theory that Latin-American music must be adapted to North American taste."

Cultural integrity, Mr. Galarza declared, can easily be violated in a technological age when standardized products and advertising may make North and South Americans eat, wear and read the same things. "In such a day we may all be more prosperous, but we will be too much alike, and then there would be no reason for a program of cultural relations," he concluded.

Demands Free Porto Rico

Porto Rican Independence was urged yesterday by Señor Luis Munoz Marin, magazine writer. While Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has accomplished as much good as any American could, the islands would be better off under self-rule, he declared. Mrs. Marin, director of national activities of the National Woman's Party, declared that feminism has become a cultural bond between the Americas.

Government ownership of the power industry was attacked last night by Samuel S. Wyer, consulting engineer of Columbus, Ohio. All money spent by governmental agencies, Mr. Wyer argued, ultimately comes from the pocket of individual taxpayers.

Pointing to the "dramatic appeals" of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania to interest the public in power programs to lower the 9-cent daily cost of electricity, Mr. Wyer declared that "in face of the serious economic strain, the audience can come to its own conclusion as to whether these men whose highest electrocommodity reach is a 9-cent daily item represent presidential timber."

The so-called protective tariff is a serious obstacle to agricultural prosperity generally and to the South particularly, S. H. Hobbs Jr. of the University of North Carolina told the agricultural round table. Other basic conditions which must be remedied he named as farm tenancy, excessive Negro rates, excessive ruralism, excessive rates of illiteracy. "It is the South which should feed the nation," he declared.

"There is a place for the county in the American governmental system, but not for so many counties as now exist, Prof. Paul W. Wager, of the University of North Carolina told a county government conference yesterday.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE Canadian National Railways is destined to have the fastest long-distance train in the world, if it continues to reduce the schedule of its International Limited, between Montreal and Chicago. Already, this train from Montreal as far as Toronto enjoys the distinction of being the fastest in North America for the distance, making the 334 miles in six hours, an average of 55.7 miles an hour.

West of Toronto, a slower schedule obtains, but the through time to Chicago is only 17h. 55m. from Montreal, an average speed for the 848-mile run of 47.3 miles an hour. This compares with the 49-mile-an-hour average maintained by the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central Lines, on which an extra-fare of $9.00 is charged for the 968-mile trip. While the Century is not the fastest train in average speed on the New York Central (for the Southwestern Limited averages 52.6 miles an hour between St. Louis and Cleveland, 536 miles), the Century is, nevertheless, generally regarded as one of the best-known trains in the world, and all records are compared with its run.

A reduction of only 20 minutes more in the schedule of the Canadian National's International Limited would give it the distinction of being faster than the Century—with an average speed of better than 48 miles an hour. The speeds of these several trains are made possible by the introduction of the Hudson-type locomotive, a powerful and fast passenger engine, with six drivers and a "booster," capable of handling up to 12 Pullmans on fast schedule for sustained runs of 500 miles or more. This locomotive is regarded as the most efficient type for passenger work in the East.

Reduced Pullman Rates

From a reader of this column, in Montana, comes a comment concerning the possibility of lower Pullman fares, to coincide with the reduced railroad rates.

The point is well taken, and with the rail lines cutting rates to $125 for round trips from the East to the Pacific Coast, a cut in Pullman fares for extended journeys would doubtless go far toward stimulating travel. A lower berth across the continent costs approximately $33, and the total for the round trip—$66 or more—is more than half the railroad fare. There seems no logical reason why Pullman rates should not be cut proportionately to the rail rates.

Direct Telephone Connection

A growing list of railroad officials who may be reached directly by telephone without having the call routed through various assistants has been printed in this department in the past, it being the thought that these individuals rank even higher than those who, in a golfing sense, have made the "hole-in-one" club.

The members thus far include Harry Parry, formerly passenger traffic manager of the New York Central Lines; John Duffy, vice-president, Lehigh Valley Railroad; C. M. Burt, chairman, Trunk Line Passenger Association, and M. R. Garrison, general freight agent of the New York Central. The latter road now has two new members of the "club"—C. F. Smith, manager, passenger transportation, and I. M. Taylor, assistant passenger traffic manager.

Whether this is a definite policy of the railway or of the individuals, the saving in time to persons calling them is an asset. Eventually, it is to be hoped that various companies (not alone in the railroad field) will bar the practice of having a secretary telephone and say, "Hold the line Mr. So-and-So is calling," a method which is not only unsalesmanlike, but a presumption upon the time of the person thus required to hold the line—often for several moments.

Grouped Advertising

More than a year ago, The Christian Science Monitor arranged with a number of western, and one eastern, line, to group their advertising in two facing pages, on the theory that the greater space thus obtained would emphasize the attractions of western rail travel to better purpose than each individual line could undertake to do. The thought was based upon similar coördination of advertising by other industries—motor, theatrical, financial, etc.—where competitors appear side by side in the same paper.

The project was immediately followed by the New York Times, and the trend has become more pronounced this year, especially in the New York Sunday newspapers, where numerous rail lines are "displaying their wares" in an effective manner, rather than leaving this field entirely to steamship lines as they formerly did. Meanwhile, the contemplated joint advertising to promote the thought of travel by rail in general—which would supplement, rather than supplant, the individual, competitive advertising—appears to have fallen into a state of desuetude.

Car-Loadings

From a freight traffic man comes a warning not to take the trend of car-loadings as a nomen of business activity, as has been done in the past. His studies indicate that many merchandise cars are being loaded with as little as 5000 pounds of freight, thus causing an increase in the number of cars loaded though, actually, the total tonnage may be fixed, or even decreasing. Recent reports have shown a slight upward trend in the loadings, and his comment was intended not to be discouraging but rather to avoid the conclusion that this was an evidence of increasing rail business. At the same time, he reported definite evidences of increased activity in many manufacturing plants.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Union Pacific Railroad has prepared three attractive and colorful brochures devoted to national parks on its line. One deals with Colorado and the Rocky Mountains; another with Zion, Bryce Canyon and Grand Canyon, while a third depicts the Pacific Nortwest and Alaska, all being profusely illustrated and some in colors.

RAIL PROPOSALS FOR NEW ENGLAND NEARING CLIMAX

(Continued from Page 1)

in relation to the rest of the country, the progress of New England railroads depends particularly upon their following the economic trend accepted by railroads in other sections of the country, Mr. Fort stated.

In this respect, he said, New England should welcome the coming of railroads which would permit an interchange of trade with all sections of the country. Consolidation within New England, he believed, would result in "drying up" what small local competition New England already possesses.

Loyalty to Tradition

"New England's loyalty to tradition is, in many respects, an admirable thing," Mr. Fort declared. "But in relation to its railroads, New England's clinging to tradition is only building a higher fence along the Hudson River and further isolating the northeast section from a rail policy which the rest of the country is accepting."

Further advantages to be derived from increasing rail competition were explained by the Maritime head as a larger flow of business to New England, a wider market for its own products, and higher pressure oceanic trade.

Mr. Fort's opinions corroborated that of other Massachusetts' authorities that New England, perhaps, might benefit if the forward-looking policy of the middle West could be injected into local railroads, presumably by permitting the Van Swerigen interests access into the territory over the Boston & Maine.

In no way did this reflect upon the present service and facilities of local roads, which Mr. Fort pointed out were today the best in New England's history. The remarkable progress made by the Boston & Maine in recent years is taken by certain authorities as the reason that outside interests wish to step in and associate themselves with it, either as owners or partners.

"Instead of talking about the admission of trunk lines into New England territory, we should be talking about New England's penetration into the territory of trunk lines," Mr. Fort said.

Allocation Plan

The allocation plan is found to be taking hold particularly among traffic officials because of its possibilties for promoting speedier and easier traffic routings and encouraging heavier traffic flow through the Port of Boston.

Although New England in general is said to favor the local consolidation plan, the state-by-state analysis would indicate that there is a distinct division of opinion. Maine is said to be in favor of consolidating so long as Maine's railroads are not included in the plan. How this can be done is another problem. Massachusetts is apparently divided on the two proposals. New Hampshire is said to have no particular ax to grind. Connecticut is regarded as favoring anything to strengthen the New Haven road. Vermont's chief aim is to strengthen local competition. Rhode Island has a plan of its own to promote the Port of Providence, which, in its broadest aspect, is seen as an indorsement of the allocation plan for New England.

"Is New England apprehensive of possible absentee ownership?" Massachusetts members of the New England Council reply that absentee ownership already is evidenced in what they declare are excessive holdings of Pennsylvania interests in local railroads.

In the event that consolidations are effected, Pennsylvania holdings will necessarily have to be removed. In this connection, Massachusetts' officials ask three questions:

"First—If we refuse Pennsylvania interests control of New England lines, why should we not do the thing completely and shut out other trunk lines? Second—Do we wish to further isolate ourselves from a national economic trend and take a step in the direction of government ownership of rail lines? And finally—If Pennsylvania interests are divested of their stock what will prevent them from buying it back at a later date? Incidentally, where in New England can a ready market be found for huge quantities of railroad stock under present conditions?"

While these conditions, it is believed, can be met by Legislation, nevertheless, they are accepted as difficulties lying in the pathway of local consolidation plans which must be carefully considered.

"New England's greatest hopes for broader trade avenues rest in the Boston & Maine, its own railroad," Mr. Fort concluded. "The business of the road last year, I believe, amounted to $80,000,000, of which freight brought in $60,000,000. Consolidation of the two New England lines would eliminate the Boston & Maine as a competitor of the New Haven line, which is as greatly concerned with New York and Pennsylvanian interests as it is with New England progress."

Rail Situation Discussed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3 (AP)—Maintaining that his railroad never has tried to obtain a dominating position in the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, Elisha Lee, general vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday told Rhode Island business men "we have no desire at this time to change that historic relationship."

J. J. Pelley, president of the New Haven, told the same group that the time has come for consolidation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine to increase their individual financial and economic stability.

Messrs. Pelley and Lee spoke at a luncheon attended by Rhode Island members of the New England Governors' Railroad Committee who had dissented from the committee's majority recommendation of a merger of the two roads. The Rhode Islanders, arguing that consolidation would not eliminate the Pennsylvania's influence on the lines, recommended integration of the New England roads with four trunk line systems of the East.

Freight Speeded Up

Faster freight schedules from Boston, Providence, New Haven and other large New England cities to the middle West, were announced today by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mid-eastern points on the Pennsylvania road will also benefit from the faster movements of freight. Third morning deliveries of New England freight will be provided for the large mid-western centers.

This latest step in speeding up freight schedules, Pennsylvania officials state, is in line with the railroad's policy to open wider markets, lower inventories and accelerate sales and production as a result of prompt service.

GERMANY OFFERS TO BUY CORN

BUENOS AIRES, July 3 (By U. P.)—The Ministry of Agriculture announced today that a German company has tentatively offered to purchase 500,000 tons of maize. The identity of the company, which submitted its offer to the Argentine Legation in Berlin was not revealed.

SMOKE-BELCHING ENGINE IS GOING, RAIL MEN ADVISE

New Methods Discussed at Prevention Parley in Grand Rapids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 3—Smoke-belching locomotives scooting around the yards of terminals will be as rare as the "dodo bird" in the near future, railroad men told delegates attending the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Smoke Prevention Association of the United States here yesterday.

The rail experts declared the long spiral of black smoke heralding the approach of a train across the prairie soon will be as extinct as the buffalo which once roamed the plains, and that locomotives will slide into city and village stations with no more than a wisp of smoke.

L. G. Plant of Chicago told how the abatement of smoke in city terminals had been accomplished through direct steaming. The steam is furnished to engines in the roundhouse from a central power plant. This plant in the city does away with the old method of each engine being fired before ready to go on duty.

Mechanical firing, manually controlled, is the method for reduction of smoke on the road, according to Frank P. Roesch of Chicago. Mechanical control of the amount of fuel will be the next advance, he remarked, but the fireman and engineer always will be the men responsible for the actual control and abatement of smoke on the road.

Although a special committee planned a draft of an amended model anti-smoke ordinance, prohibiting emission of solids and gases in smoke, it did not reach the floor. The present smoke regulations refer only to smoke density. It is probable it will be acted upon next year, it was said.

The 1932 convention will be held in Toronto, Canada.

ARGENTINE CEREAL SHIPMENTS LARGER

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—Argentine wheat, corn, linseed and oats shipments this year show a considerable increase, private statistics of cereal exports reveal.

A total of 1,928,752 tons of wheat was shipped from Jan. 1 to May 22, as compared to 1,291,104 for the corresponding period a year ago; 2,480,795 tons of corn against 1,265,482; 951,045 tons of linseed against 683,378; 301,963 tons of oats against 162,457 a year ago.

NORWAY
SCHELLER & CO.
Proprietor S. Sivertsen
TOLLBODGATAN 6, OSLO
OIL, PACKING AND SHIP STORE DEALER
One of the oldest importers of Lubricants in Norway.

Cailler's Frigor Chocolate
the delicious Swiss Milk Chocolate with an almond cream filling is a treat. If you have never tasted it, you have missed something good.
In fancy boxes it makes charming presents.
EVERY ONE OF THE 130 MERCURE SHOPS
the largest chain store of grocers in Switzerland stock
Cailler Frigor Chocolate

SWITZERLAND
Near Thun, at the foot of the Stockhorn Alps, in the park of an old patrician country seat, stands a cottage—in the large, light, airy kitchen of which the delicious
HOME MADE CREAM CARAMELS
are made, of which people say: "Quite the best I have ever tasted."
The pure, sweet table cream, furnished by the farm close by, is of rare richness and accounts for the velvety creaminess of the Caramels, which can be bought at all the
MERCURE SHOPS
(The largest chain grocers in Switzerland) or direct from the maker.
MISS KOPP, UETENDORF, THUN, SWITZERLAND, who will send you a ½ lb. box for fr. 2.50 postpaid.

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N. JSRAEL
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The newest summer shoes and perhaps the most appealing of them all!
Your feet can be cool and comfortable on the hottest day in these smart shoes.
In white or natural—or dyed to order in pastel shades at a nominal charge.
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Puritan Confectionery Co.
Known Store for High Grade Candy and Ices
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A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
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No Wrinkled Suits or Dresses with a
WARREN TRIPPER
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
Dry Cleaned and Pressed
Tailoring
High Quality Workmanship at Reasonable Prices.
We call for and deliver all work.
Superior
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At new lower 1931 prices!
Ware Pratt Co.
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Garden Hose
Actually worth $3.98
Now Priced at $2.98
—This is a black corrugated garden hose, with ⅝ size brass coupling. Fully warranted to give you the maximum of service. Why borrow your neighbor's when you can have one of your own handy and at so small an outlay?
—Basement
MacINNES CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

JULY
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During the month of July Denholm & McKay's has planned a series of EXTRAORDINARY Thrift Events. Summer merchandise will be sold at noteworthy savings. You can practice real thrift here, for even at the very low prices, in every instance DENHOLM QUALITY is maintained.
Denholm & McKay Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

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The Semi-Annual Sale of
Furniture and Floor Coverings
at 10-25 and 33⅓% Reductions
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brings this Big News to You!
The Savings of 10% to 33⅓% are under the new 1931 regular prices, which were gradually reduced during the past months, while the quality of the furniture and floor coverings improved!
BUY ON MEEKINS CONVENIENT PAYMENT PLAN

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

EDUCATIONAL

Planning a Student's Budget

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MR. JOHN H. PERKINS, RACINE, WIS.
1148 JOSE BUILDING
CHICAGO ILL.

MONEY GONE STOP NEED FORTY DOLLARS FEES TOMORROW STOP EXAMS TERRIBLE STOP LOVE JEAN

Such pleas are common, and the difficulties of financing a son or daughter at college often press hard upon parents, not only because of the amount of money required, but also because of the irregularities of the demands for it. These difficulties may be ironed out to a great extent by the adoption of a judicious system of financing the student.

We will take the case of a hypothetical Jean to show how necessary and simple a college budget may be. She has always lived at home, and as she needed money for car fare, for refreshments, for books or for clothing, father or mother were always near to provide it. After she goes to college, however, the sums she will require will not be so trifling, nor are father and mother always easily accessible for funds.

Jean probably knows little of the value of money, how it should be spent, because she never had to proportion it to her various expenses. If her college finances are managed the same way, she will never learn about finances until she is supporting herself or is spending her husband's money, both poor times to learn.

While she is at college, she should know absolutely how much money she may command, and when it is to be placed at her disposal. Her father should try to give her enough so that at college she may have the same amount of luxuries to which she is accustomed at home. She should not be given a sum larger than necessary for comfortable maintenance if it means a sacrifice for the rest of the family.

Can Handle Checking Account

Jean at college is perfectly capable of handling a checking account, after careful instructions. The account may be either on her father's bank or on a bank in the college town. The second is generally more convenient, as he can deposit a check when he does his own business in the bank. Students' checks on out-of-town banks are accepted without question in college towns.

Jean and her father might have considered any of three systems in planning her finances. They are:

1. The lump-sum system.
2. The allowance plan.
3. The budget plan.

The lump-sum plan entails the deposit of a certain sum at the beginning of the year with which the student must meet expenses for the entire year. This plan they discarded as being a wealthy-man's system. They decided it would be good for the parent who could deposit $2000 or $2200 at the beginning of the year. This system will work only under two conditions: the sum must be adequate for maintenance and for emergencies, and the student must realize that it must last.

The second, the allowance system, providing for the deposit of a fixed sum on the first of each month, they discarded because they thought it rather inflexible. Expenses for the college student fluctuate greatly, and it is difficult to make an allowance cover expensive months without allowing more than necessary on the inexpensive months.

The third system is the budget system, wherein an amount sufficient to cover the needs of the month as previously determined, is deposited on a set date.

Jean and her father might work out such a system in the following manner. The determination of fixed expenses should first be made, and marked on a chart. These items would include.

1. Tuition.
2. Room rent.
3. Board.
4. Sorority dues.
5. Laundry.

Fixing the Amounts

The amount of the first three items may be determined by correspondence with college authorities, and with the heads of dormitories and rooming houses. The student as a rule does not know the exact amount of sorority dues until she joins a group.

The varying expenses are:

1. Books, which may be estimated at about $30 for each of the months that mark the beginning of the semester or quarter, and a smaller amount for each of the other months.
2. Clothing, which amount depends entirely upon the activities and needs of the individual. As a rule, a girl is pretty well fitted out before she leaves home, so that it is not necessary to include a very large sum in this item. Accessories will count for most of the clothing expenses of the student.
3. Amusements.
4. Refreshments and lunches.
5. Traveling expenses, which usually includes train fare to and from home each vacation, and money for week-end trips as needed by the individual.
6. Athletic expenses, usually concentrated in the fall and early winter for football and basketball games.
7. Church and charity.
8. Magazines and newspapers.
9. Proper care of health.
10. Supplies.

The expenses of each student for each of these items will vary greatly, depending upon the tastes and habits of the student. It is impossible to estimate all expenses to the fraction of a dollar, so it is well to provide an extra sum to take care of unforeseen expenses. If the student is careful and has money left, he might be allowed to save it for vacation trips, or it could apply on the next month's apportionment.

It is important that both parties to this budget system cooperate, in order that each may receive its benefits. If father does not bank the money as agreed, Jean will overdraw. If Jean allows her expenditures for clothes to exceed the stipulated sum, she will be unable to buy a necessary book.

Duplicate copies of the budget chart should be made, so that both Jean and her father may know its details. It is possible to buy expense books with such charts, and with space for day by day expenditures, so that track may be kept of the amounts spent in each department.

This article was written for the parent able to give his son or daughter sufficient money for his entire support. The budget system is also valuable to the student who is partially or wholly self-supporting.

This article was written from the writer's practical experience of four years at a state university, during which the budget system was used successfully by the writer.
D. P. W.

Two pictures by courtesy of the Teaching News
Chinese Girls' Orchestra.

America and China

"WHAT have Americans and Chinese in common?" asks Berthold Laufer of the Field Museum in Chicago in a monograph recently published by the China Institute of America.

"A good number of fine traits," he replies. "First, the spirit of democracy, which has pervaded China for more than 2000 years, when the first Emperor, Chin Shi, smashed the old feudal system. The principle of government for the benefit of the people certainly is American, but it is equally Chinese and goes back to the fourth century B. C., when Meng-tse (Mencius), the most gifted of Confucius' disciples, proclaimed the doctrine that 'the people are the most important element in a nation, and the sovereign the least important of all.'

"Second, the spirit of religious tolerance. I know of no more tolerant nation than the Chinese.

"Third, the lack of caste system and of an hereditary nobility. . . .

"Fourth, American and Chinese do not suffer from the obsession of that great evil, the race-superiority complex; they are averse to armed force; they are friends of peace and are animated by a deep sense of justice and fair play toward all, regardless of race, color or creed.

"Fifth—and this is the greatest asset that the two nations have in common—they have an unbounded . . . faith in the power of education and knowledge as the best guarantor of progress; as the best possible safeguard for the permanence of our social structure and institutions."

YENCHING NEWS.

A Yenching Flower Bowl.

To Amuse the Wee Visitors

A CERTAIN mother, who must take her little 4-year-old daughter with her when she makes a friendly call, tucks into her hand bag something with which the child can amuse herself while grown-ups visit. The following are some of the things which have amused the child. A plain notebook with simple sketches or drawings at the top of the pages. This has a pencil attached by a gay cord. The little one tries to copy the sketch or drawing.

A box of toothpicks which may be laid in all kinds of interesting designs while mother and her friend are talking.

A quilt patch on which is outlined a simple flower or animal form. The child sews around the design with a running-stitch. These patches, of uniform size, are going to be a quilt by and by so they assume tremendous importance in the eyes of the busy little sewer.

A small bag of gay buttons and a needle and thread for stringing them is sometimes slipped into mother's hand bag. If the child loses her interest in stringing the buttons they can be used to outline imaginary creatures.

The child is not allowed to know which of these, and other similar things, is hidden away in mother's hand bag. The "surprise" is half the fun.

Training Course In 'Extra' Activities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Minneapolis, Minn.

"WHAT on earth are those women doing down there by the river, dashing around a bonfire this scorching evening?" one passer-by might have said to another on East River Road, Minneapolis, one hot July night last summer. Perhaps Dad was one of those persuaded to drive down to find out. Some visitors did go down and found these active persons were a class of University of Minnesota students giving a "demonstration" picnic. They were teachers working out the kind of a picnic they might give in their own schools when they went back in September.

Perhaps a 13-year-old daughter, Sue, might have shrugged her shoulders and said this wouldn't be bad on a cool fall night. And perhaps on the way home, Sue might have added, just as another girl her own age, and a boy, too, did say, that she wished someone in her school would get up a picnic "where the crowd didn't just fool around."

That's just what this rather formidably named course on the "Theory and Conduct of Extra-curricular Activities" was attempting to do—trying to give interested teachers some skill in the handling of school programs so that informal events would not mean "just fooling around."

Dr. J. Anna Norris, director of physical education for women, suggested this course for her department because of the increasing demand of school superintendents for teachers trained in this kind of technique. The 27 who registered said that they were being called upon more and more to take charge of extra activities in their schools in a "trained manner." For what Bob and Jean and John and Sue are doing at school outside of class work has become a vital question to parents, teachers and pupils, too.

Of course, all the things students do and want to do outside the curriculum could not be taken up in detail in a short six weeks. But the most popular student-planned affairs, guided by faculty members who have studied and pondered such subjects as "committee organization," worth-while or time-wasting activities," "artistic parties" and "dramatic festivals" were discussed and put to practical test during the course. Teachers who were heard seriously discussing the "enrichment of leisure and the enrichment of the school program" one day were seen gayly skipping around the gym to folk dance airs or in "mixer" games the next day.

And from the theoretical discussion of "social dancing" and "commercial recreational influences," they passed swiftly to the floor to try out some of the tricks of the trade of getting young people "up" from their seats and "in" from doors and halls at school social parties. The instructor of the course, from her long experience, had found that just being put on the "urging" committee at the Halloween dance has cured many a shy John and Mary from that inclination to cling to corners of doors and halls.

Attics and cupboards were due to be ransacked for costume materials, parents were due to be welcomed on school party reception committees and as visitors at school clubs, boys and girls were due to be infected with the enthusiasm of the 27 leaders who went back to their communities, believing strongly that emphasis should be placed on student planning, a right and joy in itself, as well as a training for future citizenship and social life.

The Parent

Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

The Parent column is a very valuable department of this wonderful newspaper, gathering its ideas from all parts of the world, and disseminating them as good seed is broadcast over a fertile land.

Our family of seven children are growing up into young manhood and womanhood. First among the family customs we have built up through the years is the delightful one of reading aloud—especially enjoyable around the hearth fire in the winter time or around the dinner table at night or at the more leisurely Sunday morning breakfast, when we all take turns reading the Bible.

There are many books that families can enjoy together or that different groups of a family can enjoy. It is a custom that unifies the family, increasing their common interests. One soon learns that his enjoyment of a good article or book is enhanced by sharing it. It trains the child (and its parents too) to read clearly and distinctly and understandingly, thereby increasing the pleasure of his listeners. And in giving pleasure he learns to forget self. In a remarkably short time diffidence and self-consciousness disappear.

It is not difficult to establish this habit of reading aloud in the family if parents begin from the first to instill a love for fine literature in their children by telling them stories and reading to them regularly, and, as soon as the children are able to read, having them read aloud to their parents or other members of the family. Often have mending and darning hours sped by on wings as one of the children read out some fascinating tale. It is a joy to watch their enlarging grasp of fine poetry and prose and the awakening of a dramatic sense which, in our case, led to dramatizing parts of well-loved books and producing them in a natural garden setting.

The practice has such far-reaching benefits that they seem to color every part of family life. Mrs. L. M. W.

This happy home custom is certainly worth cultivating. There is, however, one point to be watched. The young people must at the same time be guided toward building sound habits of independent silent reading and toward learning to choose their own books. We have known families where the children never learned to care about reading by themselves because the family as a group chose and read everything aloud. These children never learned to read fast enough for enjoyment because mentally they always pronounced each word in full when reading silently. We bring up this point only by way of caution. The custom of reading aloud in a family is a priceless one, and evidently Mrs. L. M. W. has taken care of questionable points.—The Editors.

Enjoying the Water

During these warm days at the beach, we find many a child who loves to paddle, bathe, and play in the water. It seems natural that children should love the water, particularly the ocean. They like its noise, action, rhythm, spray, power. Some children, from the time they can hardly toddle, want to feel the waves wash over their toes and to catch the spray upon their faces. They laugh and shout and cry for more.

But occasionally, we find the child who is afraid to go into the water. He screams at the thought of going even to the water's edge. He refuses all coaxing that may lead him into the water even on the back of his daddy. He runs away from each wave as it dashes up on the beach and satisfies himself with digging and playing in the sand.

We often wonder why a child should have this feeling toward anything as lovely and as alluring as the ocean waves. We wonder if the fear expressed by the child may not have resulted from some word or act on the part of the parent. We see many a parent at the beach suggesting these fearful thoughts to the children through constant remonstrances like the following, "Don't go near the water, you'll get drowned." "Keep away from the water." "I tell you the waves will knock you over." Is it any wonder that the timid child has a fear?

Other parents force the child into the water before the time may be ripe for him to venture and laugh at him ridiculously if he seems afraid. Many a little toddling child is forced and pulled into the big waves long before he understands what it is all about.

It is the wise and understanding parent, who goes into the water with the children, who holds them high that they may ride the big waves, who lets them play with the dog on the water's edge until they themselves work their way out step by step. In this way, the ocean with all its power and roar, is not thrust upon them but comes to them gradually and in almost a playful and coaxing manner. In this form of acquaintance, the child is liable to want more and more of the water, to want to learn of his own accord to swim, to row a boat, to paddle a canoe, to sail a sailboat. He is as much at home on the water as he is upon the land. He learns to love the call of the tide, the dash of the spray, and the gray mist.

His love for the sea may be further satisfied by thrilling sea stories, yarns and adventures. He may feel the same motion of the boats and yearning for the water that Masefield felt and has so beautifully expressed:

I must go down to the seas again, for the call
of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not
be denied;
And all I asked is a windy day with the white
clouds flying,
And the flurry spray and the blown spume,
and the sea-gulls crying.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Broadway and the Road

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

MANY agencies are now at work in an effort to insure better theatrical conditions in the United States for next season. The Theater Guild subscription plan has been enlarged to include the touring productions of other managements. The Shubert subscription groups in several cities have increased in membership because of the general satisfaction given by performances in the season just closed. The Theatrical Press Representatives of America have started a Save Our Stage Society, which proposes to certify the quality of touring attractions. Railroad managements are considering a reduced fare rate for traveling troupes. In view of the voluntary action of the stage hands and motion-picture machine operators in reducing their own wages during the summer, there is hope of a new era of coöperation between producers and mechanicians. Throughout the theatrical field, in fact, "something is being done about it" by each of the several parties involved.

Of particular interest is the certifying plan proposed by the press representatives. Long have they maintained as individuals that the good repute of the theater has been impaired by the so-called "turkey" shows sent out by irresponsible managers. One such show is enough to hurt theatrical attendance in Richmond, Va., for weeks afterward. Several worthy attractions may play to slim attendance because they follow a "bad boy," which has so displeased playgoers that they go to the movies for a while or stay at home. The lower prices offer some mitigation when film disappointments occur.

* * *

On the other hand, one good stage offering benefits the whole theatrical field. Large have been the services of "The Green Pastures" in providing a steadying interest in the New York theater for a year and a half. Next season this influence is to be extended to the road, starting with the Chicago engagement of this play. This season, too, has had the added impetus of the success of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" in New York, with the appeal of this play to the most dependable part of the theatergoing public, playgoers who know a good thing when they see it and know why it is good.

Other offerings there have been which have had something more than topical or Broadway appeal, and so carry promise of strengthening the betterment of touring conditions next season. But these two will suffice as typical of the sort of attractions that are of benefit to the theater. Both probably will have their complete present casts when they go on tour. There is talk of an additional company for "The Barretts,' and if this is provided, the producer, Guthrie McClintic, doubtless will see that the cast is in every way worthy of the enterprise.

This is not to imply that duplicate companies are necessarily inferior to the originals. We have known instances where the road company was superior to the original. But sometimes grasping producers have seen a chance to gather quick profits on the strength of a New York reputation for success, and sought to obtain these profits by sending out companies of low-priced players drilled to give imitations of the original cast. This practice has almost disappeared in the American theater, for it probably has had more to do with hurting the road than any other stage factor. It was this practice that made playgoers in the various cities suspicious of any company that was not headed by a star of established reputation, such as Mrs. Fiske, George Arliss or Ethel Barrymore, or that had not the guarantee of a responsible organization, such as the Theater Guild. Again and again it has been proved that theatergoers would turn out when they had confidence in the reputation of the persons back of a stage offering.

* * *

Clearly the whole situation resolves itself into an opportunity, made favorable by many circumstances, for the producing groups to increase the growing public confidence in the theater. One of the surest means to this end is for those groups to take account of stock within their own ranks, and to insure a sustained high quality of performance. For the faults of many New York offerings the players have not been to blame. It has been obvious that they had not had the advantage of first-rate stage direction. What is to be said for an organization, which shall be nameless here, that put on during the season just closed a revival of a standard comedy which had been so hastily prepared that half the cast were insecure in their lines?

This performance was greeted with complaints in the press that the play was old fashioned, complaints beside the point and insupportable on the basis of the performance to which they referred. Time enough to say that a play is outmoded when it is given every chance to gain its effect in a good performance and then fails. The play in question is not so old as any of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas that are now being satisfactorily revived in New York, yet nothing is said about their being outmoded. One thing that is always out of fashion is poor workmanship.

* * *

Not so many months ago we saw a play produced under the best of auspices in which the stage director had been so insensitive to the spoken word as to allow an actress to go straight through the play pronouncing the word "Yes" as though it were spelled "Yay-us" two syllables that had no relation whatever with the one syllable word in the text. On another occasion a youth referred to the "erster baw," near "Fit Avenyer and Thoiteenth Street" as a place he "partically" liked to visit. No need to multiply examples of one sort of offense to the ears of playgoers of taste whom the producers wish to persuade back to the theater. A stage director who would tolerate such sloppiness in speech would commit other gaucheries in sheer carelessness.

We have seen productions employing large casts in which there were many apparent novices who did not even know how to get on and off the stage. Plays have been shown to the public in such a state of half-preparation that players were stranded with exit lines in the middle of the stage and no business arranged to cover the time needed for them to walk to a door.

* * *

One of the reasons that David Belasco will be greatly missed in the theater is that his finished productions were a standing rebuke to lazy producers who were unwilling to put in the sheer manual labor necessary to bring a performance to a state worthy of public presentation. Winthrop Ames, another producer who never was satisfied with one of his productions until he could do no more hand-polishing on it, is one of those on the list who are greatly to be missed. Happily, Gilbert Miller still carries on with finished productions that are worthy of the tradition of craftsmanship maintained by his father for 30 years or more.

Examine the work of George S. Kaufman as playwright and stage director in "Once in a Lifetime" and you will find evidence of three parts industry to one part talent. Or should the ability to work on a thing until it is right be classed as talent? In Belasco's career one finds again and again evidences that a large part of his ability resided in his determination to work on a scene until it was right. "Good enough" was not in his philosophy. A thing was either right or it wasn't and he could work all night with a player on a single line of dialogue, if necessary, to get its meaning over the footlights.

This matter of good workmanship is something to be seriously considered in bringing back general interest in the theater. The fact is that you can't keep seat-buyers away from a first-rate theatrical offering, which simply means a drama or comedy of wide appeal, well performed. Yet there are men who have been in the theater business for 20 years or more who have progressively got out of touch with the public as a whole. In New York there are producers who have gone more and more "Broadway" with the passing of the seasons. They put on smart New York plays, written by men who have steadily lost their feeling for universal emotions. These plays have an enormous success on their first nights, with a special audience. Quickly this audience is used up and the general public finds little to interest it in a comedy that plays with life instead of reflecting it. In six or eight weeks the play closes for lack of patronage, and is not sent on tour, its little share in the large New York public exhausted. Visiting playgoers from other cities who attend such performances do not know what half the smart local sayings in the play mean. Naturally, their word of comment on the performance, the only sort of comment that builds audiences, is in the reverse. The layman might ask why such producers and playwrights do not change their ways. Apparently there is no return from the cult of smartness once you get in the swing of it.

Parallel to this cult of smartness runs the cult for queerness—art for art's sake. If there is one place where artificiality of this sort has no place, it is in the theater, which by its very nature is universal rather than specialized in its appeal. All very well to have a little group who like the unusual, and scale your endeavor to what support they will give—but don't invite the general public in. These "art" theaters are just the place for stage directors who cultivate the "natural" style of acting, with the players speaking in tones of ordinary conversation. In a little house with 200 seats this is all very well, but the cult has nothing to do with the theater so far as the general public is concerned.

There have been productions in New York staged on an intimate and miniature scale, however, in houses seating 900 persons or more. Fancy the feelings of the spectators in the balcony. Truly they are spectators, for little can they hear. The performance is a failure for the obvious reason that half the audience can't hear the words—and the manager issues a long statement to the Sunday dramatic sections to the effect that the public won't support fine things. Meanwhile Eva Le Gallienne's enterprise wags along for five years to steadily increasing support on a dramatic fare composed of Tchekhov, Ibsen, Shakespeare and Molière, generally considered to be pretty fair writers.

* * *

Not in any fault-finding vein are these facts set down. But facts they are, facts that must be faced by any individuals or groups who mean what they say when they declare that they are preparing to do everything possible to restore public interest in the theater. Time enough to say that the talkies have conquered when every person in the theater is doing a good job, whatever his or her share in the presentation of a play or a light musical offering, and the public still stays away. That playgoers flock to first-rate theatrical entertainments, in New York and elsewhere, would appear to indicate that the burden of proof rests upon the theater to offer its best and to nurture public confidence in the offerings of the stage as a whole. Working as never before as an organized whole, the American theater is now in a position to prove that it deserves to flourish.

Courtesy of the National Academy of Design

Timothy Cole's Wood Engraving Rendering of Sir Thomas Lawrence's Painting, "The Calmody Children," in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

Pictures in Gross

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Paris

A PROTAGONIST of sur-realism and the abstract style in painting snapped his fingers at the mention of the salons (even the Salon des Tuileries, which is liberal). "All that is ended," said he. "We must look to a new form, which must parallel the grand ideas of the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians."

All that is ended . . . and yet La Semaine à Paris lists three long columns of art exhibitions. On the Rue la Boetie, Rue de la Seine, Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, Boulevard Raspail, gallery after gallery is covered and stacked with pictures. Can a sardonic snap of the fingers dismiss all that?

The situation, though confused, is exciting. If the salons are generous and democratic, the dealers serve up their choice with radiant ceremony. Once they decide a man is important, legends and anecdotes are made to spring up around him. The favorites in Paris enjoy a popularity exceeding their worth in most instances. Magazines publish them repeatedly. In some reproductions of Picasso's drawings the day, month and year of production are appended beneath each photograph. Perhaps there is some zodiacal significance.

Three Classes

The heirarchy among painters in Paris is obvious. There are the chosen few. They are exclusive. People point at them and whisper their names on the street, at cafés or at concerts. There is a fetishism in connection with their works; whatever they touch with pen or brush is snatched up, exhibited, listed with a fantastic price. There are those in the next class, who enjoy popularity, but who are not exclusive. Matisse, Picasso, Derain belong to the first, while painters like Friesz and Favory and Lhote take the second place. They are not exclusive. They are to be seen at salons, though with the understanding of occupying the best location. Then there are lesser ones who must be content to be shoved upstairs or into the dark corners. And yet, they have something to write home about—they have exhibited in a salon.

What romance lies in the background of this huge bulk of canvasses, most of which will soon be consigned to oblivion. The critic's domain is the picture, but, in the consideration of the painting population of Paris as a group, the stirring question is less one of pictorial accomplishment than one of persistence and passionate determination to paint, whether one has the gift or not. But fine art is aristocratic, it tolerates only the best. Those who lack the gift of greatness are soon stranded because of the strenuous practice of individualism in contemporary art. These lesser artists make good disciples, ardent followers of greater men. In former times they would have been well pleased to enter the employ of their master; today they must shift for themselves. It is an unnatural situation; unfair really, for though innovators are of prime importance there is room and need of skillful craftsmen.

The critic faces a dilemma, for the works of these lesser painters comprise most of the works upon which he must make some comment. He can be democratic only in so far as he must be receptive, willing to give any artist a chance to prove his worth. But he must eventually place him at his level. At this point, he reveals his weakness. He feels intimidated. He dares not articulate clearly a word which he may be heard to murmur often, namely, mediocrity.

One should not apply a too strenuous measure of worth to works by such men. They must be measured within their limits, enjoyed in a smaller, less intense way. The critic writing for a journal finds himself most of the time dealing with works of this class. The great works of the past have been sorted and placed. The great, or seemingly great, works of the present are soon isolated and absorbed. His supreme moment is one of discovery, when he finds amid this quantitative manufacture a superlative talent.

The display of vast collections of pictures may reflect a social kindliness, a sweetness and hospitality in the hearts of committees; but they do not compliment the intelligence of the gallery-visiting public. It might have been kinder to warn the painter of his shortcomings. There are moments in plowing through all this vegetation when it seems the garden is overrun with weeds.

Speedy Production

On reflecting further upon this topic of pictures in gross, it has occurred to us that encouragement toward speedy production has been stimulated by the seeming ease of making impressionistic pictures, and also by the popularity of archaistic conventions. What endless daubing in the name of crepuscular twilight effects; what brutal slapping on of paint in the name of expressionism! Casual and carefree, they sail along, many of these painters, letting the paint fall where it will. Certain tendencies in modern art have given charlatans a loophole. The less trained eye may be deceived, for general effects may be attained which are pleasing or provocative.

If the vogue were to change to a highly skilled craftsmanship, requiring long study and great pains, there would be far fewer contributions, far fewer painters in fact. It is a trait of the times for many people to participate in the arts. We have but to look to writing for a parallel. Writers, however, do not have so liberal a chance to display their wares as painters do.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Swedish Film Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish Film Industry Company, Ltd., in endeavoring to internationalize the films by coöperation with foreign firms. During the last year the company produced three films in two languages, two Swedish-German and one Swedish-English film. In making up the program for 1931 the same program was maintained. The first film to be made, a comedy called "The Tired Theodore," is in Swedish and French, and was filmed at the Swedish Film Industry Company's studios at Råsunda, outside Stockholm, in coöperation with the Etablissments Joseph Haik, Paris. The two companies used the same scenery, but had different stage managers and actors. The success of this coöperation has resulted in a second Swedish-French film being made, a play called in Swedish "A Night" and in French "Un Rebelle," the aim being to introduce as little dialogue as possible.

Preparations are now being made for a musical comedy film in coöperation with two foreign firms, one German and one French.

For the last 10 years the Swedish Film Company has been making educational and school films. By order of the State Railways, the company is now making films of railway building, this work often taking the men into wild and uncultivated parts where the new railways have to be laid. Films taken at the power stations, in connection with the Board of Water Falls, have also proved to be of value,

'Lovers' Meeting'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Prince of Wales Theater, Clifford Hamilton presents "Lovers' Meeting," a new play in three acts, beginning June 16, 1931. The cast:

Flip Weston	Renée Gadd
Muriel Harding	Mary Merrall
Joyce Cotiell	Marjory Clark
Mrs. Wick	Esmé Beringer
Lady Jane Vining	Vera Beringer
May Carter	Daphne Carter
Annie Bowton	Kathleen Harrison
Kathleen O'Donaghue	Renée de Vaux
Colonel Wilmer, R. A. M. C.	Evelyn Roberts
Sœur Gabrielle	Barbara Everest
Pierre	Gaston Cohen
Sister Eva	Margaret Watson
William Whiteman of the Y. M. C. A.	Frank Lacy
Ian Ferguson	David Keir
Private Martin	Guy Pennington
Corporal Brown	Ian Macdonald
Captain Findon	Bruce Belfrage
An Infantry Officer	Anthony Hawtrey

"Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting," the subtitle of this new war play by an anonymous author, indicates the close kinship between R. C. Sherriff's "Journey's End" and "Lovers' Meeting" in which the part played by women at the front and the response of various types of womanhood to the conditions of war are brought into dramatic form with humor, sympathy and, at times, genuine power.

Out of the love of two women, both ambulance drivers, for a man who is ultimately swept by the spate of battle into the clearing station to which the drivers are detailed, a thread of a story is woven. Somewhat melodramatic though it is, it serves to hold together this study of different mentalities emerging every now and then from the passages of racy, fluent dialogue and well-observed characterizations, to be thrust into the background when duty and discipline release the merciless machinery whereof this handful of women forms a part.

"Cogs in the wheel," as the colonel of the Royal Army Medical Corps reminds them on the eve of battle—that is what they are. Infinitesimally small, yet each and severally capable of sending the juggernaut out of gear if they fail in their allotted task. "Cogs in the wheel—impersonal, bereft of individual desire or impulse, bound up in the destinies of the army, forced to forget their femininity in this torn and terrible world of men.

But in the canteen at the base, and in their hut at the clearing-station, their feminine foibles and frailties, their emotional response to the demands made on them, their disparities and loyalties find an expression which bears the stamp of authenticity and human understanding. The former mill-hand and the outspoken, forthright woman of the people, the romantic young girl caught in the glamour of romance, the woman of bitter experience wearing an armor of cold capacity to hide her wounded sensibility, the "crack driver" impelled by monotony to a reckless defiance of the great machine only to be ruthlessly rejected, the Sisters at the clearing-station with their unflurried calm in the face of calamity—all have their definite place in the playwright's effective and unexaggerated canvas. He—or she?—is inclined to linger occasionally over a conversation of minor importance in its bearing on the main theme, and there are scenes which might with advantage be pulled together. But apart from the weakening of the tension here and there, the play has a fine vitality and the arresting quality of the unusual.

Its well-contrasted types are all happily cast. Miss Merrall and Miss Clark stand out in the excellent ensemble by reason of their clear-cut, powerful impersonations; but in their several ways the impulsive youthfulness of Miss Gadd, the cheery vigor of Miss Beringer and the comic philosophies of Miss Harris are equally valuable. An admirable little study of a poetically inclined Sister is contributed by Miss Watson while Mr. Roberts moves with authority and bonhomie through the tragedy and comedy of martial women. J. T. G.

'The Cup of Trembling'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Persian exhibition and Sir Flinders Petrie's recent discoveries in Palestine gave to a dramatic reading of Grace Carlton's play, "The Cup of Trembling," a considerable topical interest. This Persian-Jewish play is based on the story of how Nehemiah, the Jewish favorite of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, set out to rebuild the walls of the desolate Jerusalem. It is told in phrases of a stiff and formal pattern that forms a not incongruous setting for the Biblical quotations in which the text abounds. All the principal parts were well done, Ian Harding, as Nehemiah, the Cup Bearer, especially reading with great dignity and feeling.

Recent Films

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

A TRIP to the Mountains of the Moon, in Equatorial Africa, is being shown at the Cameo Theater, together with a running comment by Carveth Wells, who took the pictures in the course of an exploration trip. Mr. Wells remarks that the animals in Africa are wild only when somebody makes 'em wild by shooting at them. He shows pictures of lions, which, disturbed during their midday siesta, move amiably off to a tree near by and sink down in its shade to resume their naps. Strange vegetation and spectacular precipices provide new vistas in this picture, and Mr. Wells's comment is continually entertaining.

Lawrence Tibbett

Further opportunity to hear the robust baritone of Lawrence Tibbett is offered by the MGM film, "The Prodigal," wihch is called "The Southerner" when shown in some cities. Mr. Tibbett is one of three musketeer wanderers, picturesque personages or wastrels according to your point of view. The others are played by Roland Young and Cliff Edwards. Emma Dunn brings warmth of feeling to her part of the mother of the prodigal, who welcomes him home. He departs, finally, as his romantic concern for his brother's wife promises to become serious; and the road is calling anyway. Esther Ralston has the part of the woman involved. The cast includes Purnell Pratt, Stepin Fetchit and Hedda Hopper. So pleasant is it to hear Mr. Tibbett's singing of "Life is a Dream" by Oskar Straus and "Without a Song" by Youmans, among other numbers, one could but wish that even more of the picture had been devoted to the musical interest.

"Sweepstakes"

Eddie Quillan is presented by RKO as the chief figure in a race-track melodrama called "Sweepstakes." He plays a jockey who encourages his horse to win by chanting "whoop-de-do" to him during the contest. He even urges his favorite to win by uttering this chant when he is riding a rival horse. Eventually the jockey rides again to victory on Sweepstakes and all ends as expected. Marian Nixon, Lew Cody, James Gleason and Mike Donlin are in the cast.

'The Ship'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Fortune Theater, beginning June 10, 1931, "The Ship," a drama by St. John Ervine. The cast:

Janet Thurlow	Jessie Bateman
Hester	Elizabeth Maude
Old Mrs. Thurlow	Nancy Price
Maid	Amy Dalby
Jack	Hugh Williams
John Thurlow	Norman McKinnel
George Norwood	Jack Livesey
Captain Cornelius	Martin Walker

"The Ship" is one of St. John Ervine's finest plays. It misses greatness only because its tragedy lacks inevitability. The situation at the end of the third act is not the logical and necessary development of the situation at the beginning of the play. In the first scene the stage is set for the conflict between the father—the greatest shipbuilder in the world, who wishes his son to follow him in the yard—and the son, who is determined to cut loose from all his father's connections with machinery and the modern civilization that he detests, and to escape into what he imagines is the more peaceful and natural life of a farm.

It is not the ineluctable process of tragedy, but the arbitrary decision of Mr. Ervine, that resolves this conflict by sending the son down with his father's master ship on her maiden voyage, on which he has been forced to go against his will. But Mr. Ervine's dramatic skill is so great, and his sympathy with and understanding of his characters are so fine, that this defect is concealed in the performance, and the story becomes almost unbearably poignant.

The principal parts are exceedingly well taken. Norman McKinnel, as John Thurlow, whose whole life is a passion for ships, to such an extent that when the news of the disaster is brought to him it is of his boat and not of his son that he thinks first, gives a convincing performance, and Miss Nancy Price gives a beautiful rendering of old Mrs. Thurlow, the only person in the world who can manage her confident and stubborn son.

One of the finest pieces of acting that London has seen for some time is that of Martin Walker as Captain Cornelius, the disillusioned officer whose shattered ideals have left him with the one desire to get through life easily. From the moment when, sitting casually on the edge of the table in Jack's farmhouse, he begins lightly, and half-ashamed of his "sloppiness," to tell of the lark whose song he heard in Flanders, Mr. Walker holds the audience in the hollow of his hand. Uncommonly loud and prolonged was the burst of applause that followed Mr. Walker off the stage on the first night when John Thurlow tried to bribe the captain to ruin the son's farm. It is a tribute to the abilities of the rest of the cast to say that what came afterward was not anticlimax.

Exhibition in Oslo By Artisan Amateur Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—The invitation of the Artists' House, Oslo, to artisan amateur artists to exhibit their works was accepted by 140 workers. Five hundred pictures and sculptures were sent in.

The exhibition as a whole reveals a deep inner life in spite of heavy labor, cramped housing conditions, home cares and labor disputes. Love of nature, an eye for beauty and the sense of deeper values, apparent in the works submitted, bespeak no insignificant fund of culture.

Attention is arrested by the carved wood groups by Otto Sveen of Lesje, Gudbrandsdalen. A bowl carved from a single piece of streaked birch root, showing a tree swarming with giants, animals and goblins, is well balanced in design, and shows a strong imagination. Gustav Vigeland's fountain was probably the source of inspiration of this work; nevertheless, it impresses one as spontaneous and original.

Sveen's group of dancing peasants has both vividness and grace. Finer still is his Bethlehem group, cut in a naïve style and painted in vivid colors. The faces of the Wise Men and Shepherds are impressive in their reverence.

The pictures on the whole are remarkably good as regards drawing and perspective. Color is less successfully dealt with, but even here there are fine exceptions.

One painter, J. Jakobsen, has five pictures which in their direct approach and fine effects of light, are quite modern in feeling. All Jakobsen's pictures have been bought by the pianist Nils Larsen.

Landscapes and pictures of Oslo and the Aker river abound. Some pen and pencil drawings are fine, as are also some of the water colors. There are many copies, especially of portraits of well-known men, such as Henrik Ibsen, Fridtjof Nansen, Roald Amundsen and others.

The sculpture is astonishingly good. Vases and urns are many, but are somewhat heavy and crude in style.

George Arliss and other Warner Brothers players have recorded their views on Hollywood on disks for radiocasting.

Blanche Yurka has been invited to act Elektra at the Berkeley (Calif.) Stadium.

The Art of Duncan Grant

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

THERE are enthusiasts who will tell you that Duncan Grant is the greatest painter working in England today, and among these enthusiasts are critics of such high reputation as Roger Fry and Clive Bell. Remembering the many British artists of distinction who are Grant's seniors — Sickert, Steer and Augustus John among others—it is wiser to avoid these flattering superlatives, but when it comes to his own generation it may be argued with considerable confidence that among British painters under 50 it would not be easy to find one superior to Duncan Grant.

Duncan James Corrowr Grant—to give him his full name—was born at Rothiemurchus, Inverness, in 1885. Though born in Scotland, he was educated in London at St. Paul's School, and has derived most of his artistic inspiration from Paris. It was only about 10 years ago that he had his first one-man show, but before that his work excited attention at the exhibitions of the London Group, to which he was introduced by Roger Fry, who has been his consistent friend and supporter.

Wide in his range, Duncan Grant has done decorative painting, portraits, landscape and still-life, and all these are represented in the exhibition of his recent paintings now open at the Cooling Galleries in New Bond Street.

A Fine Colorist

First among Duncan Grant's qualities is his color. Undeniably he is a fine colorist, whose paint has a remarkable luminosity, as if sunshine itself were gleaming through his pigments. Like so many modern artists he can—when he chooses—draw much better than he appears to do in a great many of his paintings, for in subjects containing human figures his sense of form is apt to strike us as being loose and almost slovenly at times. Certainly there is nothing "tight" in his work, and though he has a good eye for rhythm and decorative arrangement, his design also is apt to be elastic to the point of looseness.

Duncan Grant is not everybody's painter, but though the vagueness and looseness of his forms annoy some, most of us have to admit the enticing charm of his warm, sweet color. Consequently the rank we assign to Duncan Grant as a painter is likely to depend a good deal on the relative importance we ourselves attach to drawing and color. Those who hold that color is a good servant but a bad master will be chary of lavishing superlatives on his work, and will wish that his paintings—good as many of them are—had just that little more in the way of solid form that would make them completely satisfying.

Still-Life and Landscapes

Curiously enough, it is in his still-life that Duncan Grant usually gives us his most satisfying renderings of form, and some of his best work in the present exhibition belongs to that branch of painting. Joy of color is not the only quality, for example, in that angle of a room which he calls a "Still-Life With Lemon," for the atmosphere and recession of the room are admirably suggested, and the table on which the lemon rests is solidly constructed. Very good again, and satisfying in its rendering of form and textures as well as its color, is his "Still-Life With Oranges."

In his landscapes the charm of his color and his atmospheric distances tend to make us forget and excuse a certain sketchiness in the foregrounds, but here again just a little more thoughtful application would have made something pleasing into something altogether first-rate. Take for example two of his landscapes, palpitating with lovely color, and entirely satisfying as regards the middle distance, the background and sky. In "Farm at Cassis" and "The Valley, Cassis," there is the same want of expressiveness in the foreground, occupied with splashes of paint which suggest no particular kind of vegetation or any form that we can grasp. One does not mind sketchiness or the broadest kind of handling, but we do expect the loosest kind of sketch to suggest something more than paint, and however good three-fourths of a painting may be, we can hardly put it in the first rank as a work of art if the remaining fourth is meaningless.

These lapses are the more lamentable in Duncan Grant since we know by experience that he can satisfy us with foregrounds also when he applies his talent to this particular; and because it is the most thorough from end to end of the canvas, "The Farm Pond, Sussex" must be pronounced his best landscape in the present exhibition. That is to say, it is the best as a whole, though still lovelier passages of painting are to be found in many of his other landscapes.

The Portraits

That Duncan Grant is always a painter rather than a draftsman is strongly evident in his portraits, and though his broad impressionist style sometimes gives us an "effect" rather than features, yet in his own darksome way he usually succeeds in suggesting character, as he does in his low-toned but impressive "The Policeman." One thing we must admire is the intense sincerity which shines forth from these portraits. We always feel that the sitter is painted because the artist wanted to paint him, not because it was just a "job" that had to be done for bread-and-butter. How brilliantly Duncan Grant can build up a head with small planes of pure color is splendidly exemplified in his "Mrs. Langford" No. 1, and this, just as well as any of his landscapes or still-life, proves Duncan Grant's skill in analyzing colors and his courage and success in organizing a riot of vivid hues into expressive harmonies.

At his best Duncan Grant is certainly a fine painter, but his achievements are very unequal, and perhaps his development as a true artist has been hampered by too easy success and undue adulation. When an artist becomes the hero of an influential clique, he lacks that bracing discipline which is given by the struggle for recognition. Nothing is worse for an artist than to be surrounded by a band of admirers who think that everything he does is wonderful; and once he is persuaded to share their opinion, he is more likely to retrograde than to progress. Duncan Grant is so good a painter, and his work has so many good qualities, that we all want to see him go forward and not back. He has now reached a critical stage of his career when he must be severe with himself to progress. He has so much facility in paint that a certain degree of achievement is easy to him, but if he guards against carelessness and cultivates a thoroughness of practice in which every touch means something, he should be able to raise his reputation to still higher and more certain ground.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

New Works of Young Italy

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

ONE of the most deserving enterprises of the Syndicate of Musicians is the organization of annual concerts of the works of young composers. These concerts, rightly called expositions of contemporary music, are given through all the provinces of Italy. From among the works presented a committee chooses those most worthy of performance.

In this way, Italian composers, during the early years of their careers, find the publication of their compositions greatly facilitated. Then, every two years a national festival of music takes place in Rome to which all the most famous Italian musicians are invited and in which participate those musicians whose works appeared to be of interest in the provincial competitions.

This year the provincial syndicate of musicians in Rome gave two concerts, one of chamber and the other of orchestral music. The first consisted of works by Annibale Bucchi, Giovanni Salviucci, Ennio Porrino, Mario Bartoccini. Renzo Rossellini, Iditta Parpagliolo and Lino Liviabella. The second, held at the Augusteo, included compositions by Renzo Massarani, Antonio Ferdinandi, Filippo Vinardi, Gianluca Tocchi, Dante Alderighi and Dante D'Ambrosi.

Works of Interest

We have no right to demand the impossible, which would be to expect that at an annual concert, devoted entirely to youthful composers of Rome and the provinces, the majority of the works performed should be of definite interest and character. On the contrary, these characteristics, naturally enough, belonged to the exceptions of which we are happy to have found two. One of them was the "Filastrocche," by Alderighi, for tenor and orchestra, and the other, more characteristic, a Ballet Suite by Massarani entitled "A Child is Born." These two works which were, in my estimation, the most important of the evening, differed from the others in clarity of ideas, logic of expression and in an orchestration which was free and luminous. The ballet of Massarani especially, based on popular elements, constructed on admirable lines and with an excellent balance of tone, represents, with the work of Alderighi, that generation which can scarcely be called any longer the most youthful.

In the other compositions we often noticed a perilous tendency toward artificiality, a frequent use of a style more in vogue 50 years ago; in the lyrics of the chamber music particularly, there was a decided leaning toward a formless declamatory style which was a substitute for melodic design and the demands of rhythm.

On this particular point we must allow two exceptions, in the setting of lyrics by Signorina Parpagliolo and Rossellini. Signorina Parpagliolo gave the words a musical vesture worthy of this name, and produced two short but very pleasing compositions. Rossellini also showed a great sense of rhythmical unity and an admirable dignity of expression. The negative qualities were represented by the settings of Salviucci and Porrino, which oscillated between the two poles of inexperience and indecision.

Chamber Works

In the domain of chamber music the pieces by Annibale Bucchi were closely allied to the violin compositions of pleasing effect (the type so well understood by Kreisler, Sarasate, etc.) but too effete and old-fashioned to be of interest. In Bartoccini we find a restless endeavor to seek new paths and to escape the conventional. In his Sonatina for piano his weakness becomes apparent in just this straining after the unusual. The insistence on a certain harmonic harshness is not justifiable from the point of view of the character either of the piece or of the composer. In fact, there is no unity between his aim and capacities which could justify any audacity.

The Sonata for violoncello and piano by Liviabella is constructed with a genuine sense of the romantic, but lacks real interest. The Sonata for violin by this young composer, heard last season, made a more favorable impression with a certain rhythmic vitality and pleasing freshness. In this new work he has returned to the conventionalism of the German school.

In orchestral works, besides those already mentioned, we must draw special attention to the compositions of Tocchi and D'Ambrosi. This work of Tocchi's is not the one we prefer; his quartet and some of his lyrical settings had much more life. The "Rapsodia Romantica" suffered from some deficiencies, though now and again there were good moments showing a compact logic of expression. The music seemed governed by the external—that is, by exigencies other than musical, whether descriptive or literary—rather than by the natural development of the musical elements. The orchestration shows ability and is rich in color, though it is not of a kind that I like—but that is a personal opinion. The "Two Impressions of Christmas Night," by D'Ambrosi also showed a lack of clear-cut form which made it difficult to follow, but, here again, the orchestration and color are very able.

The Concerto in G minor for violin and orchestra by Ferdinandi is constructed with undeniable ability and knowledge, and with occasional passages of beauty, but on the whole it must be classed with the compositions which fail to sustain interest of character or individuality. It is music which finds its niche in the vast world of anonymous works. The "Suite," by Vinardi, is lacking in original ideas, form and rhythm.

Lack of rhythm appeared to be one of the most serious faults. Rhythm is the backbone of composition, and we have witnessed far too many brilliant starts followed immediately by a sudden and unjustifiable retreat into the comfortable ease of a tender adagio; it is as if we were assisting at the spectacle of an athlete who, after running a few yards, loses his breath and has to stop and reflect sadly on his own inadequacy. Another failing it is necessary to mention is the lack of youthfulness, vitality and élan; these young men feel themselves very old and there are no happy, youthful mistakes in their works; only a settled determination not to abandon the well-trodden paths.

The performances at these concerts were as good as one could wish for. Among the interpreters we must first mention Mario Rossi, who conducted the orchestral concert with a mastery, sympathy and intelligence which were admirable. Though all the music was very difficult, Rossi was able to bring to light the constructive lines and tonal effects. This concert showed that Rossi will be able to rise to great heights in his profession. Among the soloists, Principe, who interpreted the concerto by Ferdinandi with great art and certainty, was excellent. The soprano Signorina Pediconi, the tenor Sernicoli, the cellist Silva, the violinist Matteucci and the pianists Bartoccini and Baruti were all very good.

Artists and composers were received with hearty applause.

Honegger's 'Cris du Monde'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

IN THE midst of the countless commercial speculations that are called the Great Paris Season, we have had a really disinterested artistic demonstration: that undertaken by a big foreign choir that came here to give two performances of a modern oratorio. The Coecilienverein of Soleure, under the direction of Erich Schild, enabled us to hear, with the help of the Straram Orchestra, a work by Arthur Honegger written for the centenary of the illustrious Swiss choir. It is, indeed, only beyond French frontiers that a French composer can obtain performances of this kind, and Honegger is fortunate in this respect to be able to lay claim to a Helvetian descent.

This work, called the "Cris du Monde," is composed on a text of René Bizet. The idea is noble and fine, and provides a musician with a magnificent subject like a great modern fresco. The poet makes us realize the pathos of the human being "uneasy in his heart," who is unable, in the midst of the noisy chaos of the present civilization, to hear the humble, poignant melody of his inner life.

More and more the cries of the world seem to smother under their clamorous polyphony the subtle rhythm of our inner feelings. From early morning the Moloch of labor with great noise claims its slaves; sirens, whistles, the imperious shrieking of factories and the puffing of machines are the new angelus of the merciless dogma of toil. Then, around us, there is the incessant call of human solidarity, civic and political duties, patriotic obligations, military tasks and the clash of classes.

Treated With Fervor

The elements themselves tend to dissipate our attention. Landscapes sing an invitation to travel, the sea and mountains have persuasive voices, spaces invite us to dissolve our thought in their distances, unknown towns make the call of sirens heard, and the night does not appease this polytonal babel. From the closing of the workshops to the dawn of the next day the towns maintain their unrest; theaters, dances, cabarets, the call of the gramophone or radio, continue to weave round us their implacable web that we seem powerless to tear. Thus the man of today, in losing the inestimable treasure of silence, may be deprived of ideals of the worth of which he has no idea.

Is not this an admirable theme for development by an artist who is not alarmed at the obviously anachronistic formula of the great cantata for chorus and orchestra? Honegger, who is a specialist in this technique, which Nietzsche would have qualified as "inactuelle," has treated this vast subject with enthusiasm. He has brought to it his communicative fervor, his faith, his musical language rich in accents, impulsions and impacts, and his orchestration carried out with broad strokes of the brush.

It is obvious that for listeners who are not yet accustomed to the subtleties of modern writing, suavely dissonant, this rather broad art finds its actual justification only in these vast architectures of sound in which care for detail should be sacrificed to the desire for forms, long lines and volumes. Many of Honegger's friends do not realize that their style, which is that of strengthened cement, requires grandiose structures and that it is out of place when applied to drawing-room knickknacks.

In the "Cris du Monde" Honegger has found himself free to develop the best of his qualities of eloquence and force; but how does he hope to interest the Parisian public in an art so austere and grandiloquent. Honor to the authors and the performers who pretended to ignore our limitations and who opened such a generous credit for our public.

Swedish Ballet Honored

An unusual concert has been given at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. It was organized by Rolf de Maré, director of the Swedish Ballet which for some years toured in Europe and gave performances each year in Paris. This ballet had a plastic, pictorial and musical ideal allied to that of the Russian Ballet. But Serge Diaghileff was an inspirer and a leader, while M. de Maré was only a patron. Moreover, the company of the Russian Ballet was a veritable constellation of stars, while that of the Swedish Ballet consisted only of artists full of good will but lacking genius. The chief parts were taken by Jean Borlin, a young, inexperienced dancer.

But this enterprise was none the less appealing in its faith and disinterestedness. It endeavored always to help young musicians and to follow generous researches in the field of the advance guard. Jean Borlin passed away recently in America and the Swedish Ballet ceased to be; it was thus a sort of commemorative ceremony that was organized at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées

The orchestra was placed in front of the lowered curtain, as if the dancers were going suddenly to reassume their place on the stage where they were so often applauded. But this curtain was not to rise. It hid the past. Only a few of the scores that had been specially composed for this company were performed.

We heard thus the "El Greco" of D-E. Inghelbrecht, the "Creation du Monte" of Darius Milhaud, the "Marchand d'Oiseaux" of Germaine Tailleferre, "La Jarre" of Alfredo Casella, "La Nuit de la St. Jean" of Alfvén and the "Vierges Folles" of Kurt Atterberg. It is certainly a rather harsh test for works of this kind to be separated from their choreographic realizations. Also, their performance seemed from time to time to be a bit long. But the public as none the less sensible of the thought that this musical demonstration represented. At the end of the performance the audience turned toward M. de Maré's box to express their feelings of sympathy to a man who had devoted himself so generously to this art of choreographic interpretation, which has played such a decisive part in the education of the public of today.

Photograph by Apeda, New York

EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN

Beyond Band Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

PRAISE for having brought into service a new means of sound must be bestowed upon the leader of the Goldman Band. The honor belongs to Edwin Franko Goldman, that is to say, of being the inventor of a musical instrument, the instrument being the band itself which performs four times a week under his direction in Central Park.

Hitherto, the Goldman Band has been a mere band in the old meaning of the word—a military band or a concert band, if a more particular designation is wanted; but a band, just the same, of the regular, accepted, conventional sort. The only difference between Mr. Goldman's harmony of instruments and any other American bandmaster's was one of size, perhaps, or of quality; there was no difference worth taking account of in idea. For 13 years now, Mr. Goldman has been studying his men, with the purpose, naturally enough, of perfecting them as an ensemble. But strangely, the nearer he brought them to what would ordinarily be regarded as perfection, the farther he found he was driving them the other way. The better he made them do, as I interpret his notions, the less he liked what they did.

Or, another way of speaking, Mr. Goldman found the historical conception of a band to be faulty; and he set about accomplishing a reform. He was a good deal dominated, no doubt, by artistic pride and sensitiveness. Here he was, holding an organization of players together, constantly improving tone and execution, strengthening his programs and calling out a larger and larger public. And yet he didn't quite experience the thing he hoped to. Regarding especially the sonorities in which he dealt, he saw that he was only rehandling those which band-leaders in all remembered time had been manipulating. He failed to lay hold of what he wanted, to capture what his ear desired, in the way of fresh sound.

Wanted, Composers

He had but exchanged then, the drum major's mace for the conductor's baton; nor did it matter that he presented to his vast audiences works borrowed from the repertory of the orchestra. The most he could offer those summer night thousands, even with Wagner, Tchaikovsky or other master the subject of attention, was a band concert. How go farther? was the question; and as he meditated he realized that while the band is constitutionally unlike the orchestra, and must ever remain so, that was no reason for the two ranking so unequally as they do. He concluded that the band should have what the orchestra possesses and what gives it preëminence. He became persuaded in conscience that the band should have composers.

By that he did not mean arrangers, of which the band has all that are needed, and more. The band should have composers, writing band music. Something besides military marches, too; for goodness knows, the band continues to be provided with plenty of them. Mr. Goldman himself has turned off a number of good ones, the chief favorite with his Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday throngs being, I think, "On the Mall." Composers, he concluded, though I am not maintaining that he first of anybody got that fancy into his head. But one thing is to set up the cry: "Let's do this"; another is to be in a position actually and practically to do it.

Help From Grainger

For my own part, I am not rashly asserting that he will be able to furnish a great and general opportunity for band composing. Nor for that matter is he. For even a Goldman must carry his listeners along with him. Should they fail to approve and applaud original music for the band beyond the usual fife-tune elaborations that have come down through Gilmore and Sousa, why, the band will remain comparatively stationary. Favorable signs, however, appear, unless I am extraordinarily deceived. To point to something recent, Mr. Goldman invited Percy Grainger one evening, and had him entertain the concourse at the Shell with a group of his own pieces. These, I grant, were arrangements, if anybody wants to be captious with me. But a Grainger arrangement! "Irish Tune," "Country Gardens," "Over the Hills and Far Away"; if all original music were as original as they!

Goldman, I observed at the outset, has invented an instrument, which, I ventured to say, is nothing more or less than his own band. Well, in Grainger's adaptations I heard the new instrument. Ought I for that reason to give Grainger the credit for the invention? By no means. Grainger simply made use of what Goldman prepared and provided. That's how it goes in art. Not even the best one among us does anything alone. When I reflect upon what Goldman has gone through to establish that band of his, I can scarcely believe the facts, as I have witnessed them. He went through a conflict with a city administration that should have downed him and sunk his institution out of sight for good and all. Today, city officials cannot do enough for him. As for the police, they don't have to do anything. The music holds everybody within earshot enthralled, and far beyond the limits of the roped inclosure.

Again, when I consider how Grainger has labored at the problem of a new style of band scoring, I still marvel. Here is a musician who enjoys all the popularity and success he could ask for as touring pianist; and instead of taking his ease at railway travel, he has ridden night after night in a daycoach, in order to work the more handily at putting notes to ruled paper, and in order to take up his task immediately at break of day. The place, in his view, for losing time is at hotels, rather than on trains.

Now one thing I have to thank Messrs. Goldman and Grainger for as resulting from all their trouble. They made me, for the first time in listening to the playing of a band, hear the "loud bassoon," so that I had a conviction of its loudness. Perhaps I heard something else; and for all I know, the Wedding-Guest heard something else, too. But Grainger brought out for me a sound whether of the bassoon or not, that I had long waited to hear, but that had theretofore remained an obstinate silence.

Technique of the Theater

On Dramatic Method, by Harley Granville-Barker. London: Sidgwick & Jackson. 5s. net.

MR. GRANVILLE-BARKER'S new book consists of a series of lectures which he delivered at Cambridge. Thirty years ago there may have been a score of persons who were eagerly advocating the cause of a better theater—a theater devoted to ideas and to themes taken from life. Granville-Barker, himself a talented dramatist, put these theories into practice, establishing a theater, training a company, and producing, for the first time in London, plays by such men as G. Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy and J. M. Synge. His skill and originality in production made difficult modern plays actable, and old plays come back to a new lease of life.

The less interesting pages of this book are those in which he strays beyond the subject in which he is a specialist, and becomes too discursive about minor points in the plays of Marlowe, Shakespeare, Dryden and Wycherley. His onslaught on the puerilities of the English Restoration playwrights is uncalled-for in such a book as this. It is with more authority, and more insight, that he dissects the "well-made play" of the nineteenth century, and the economical methods of Ibsen and Tchekov.

But the most interesting and most original of these papers is that on "The Natural Law of the Theater." He has no patience with the sort of dramatist who thinks that "he has only to pin up a set of rules like a recipé over his desk and to follow them." There are in the theater "certain conditions to be fulfilled"; but these are fixed not in "laws of play-writing" but only in the "natural laws of the medium in which plays exist, the laws of the theater."

Now the name of the author has been closely associated with what is known as "literary drama." It is interesting, therefore, to find him asserting the differences between literature in dialogue form and real drama. Most poets have at one time or another tried their hands at dramatic verse. Shelley, Byron, Tennyson, Browning and Swinburne are only a few among those who have shown that excellent dramatic poems may prove to be very poor poetic dramas. Mr. Barker asserts that above all the dramatist "will want to be in intimate touch with the theater, behind the curtain or before it." Why? Because a play consists of a vast number of elements over and above those which are set down in a written text. He says:

"The literary record is never complete. It was not much more so with our Elizabethans than with the Greeks, nor is it, indeed, for a modern play, nor can it ever be. . . . The drama's life has always lain in elemental things, in vehement humanity venting itself in a medley of action and speech, dance and song, and we do well not to sophisticate it too far. . . . The staging of a play is the working out of an elaborate scheme of coöperation in movement and emotional expression."

In the two or three thousand lines which, at the most, are all that a play can obtain, the dramatist can provide only the outline for theme, character, scene, thought and emotion which somehow or other the actors have to get over the footlights in two or three hours. In writing his play, therefore, he must never forget how much he has to leave room for, or "pack" into his short space. He must allow for "the weight of actuality which the very presence of the actors will add." And that leads him to the dictum that the function of the actor is much more than that of an "interpreter." He is a collaborator. He has to embody the character. He will not "suppress his own personality," but recreate the part in terms of his own personality.

This view, tending to heighten the importance of the art of the actor, has seldom been so clearly stated. But in attributing more than many critics have done to the originality and creative art of the actor, Mr. Granville-Barker does not thereby detract from the skill and art of the dramatist. On the contrary, he makes a bigger demand upon him, for the dramatist must know just what provision he must make for the indispensable creativeness of the actor. In exalting the one, he has at the same time exalted the other.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

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London Recital By Cornelia Otis Skinner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Gradually but surely Cornelia Otis Skinner is becoming a London favorite. She conquers her public by her personal beauty, her fine diction, her quiet, impressive manner and her delicate intensity of feeling. Rich, too, is her vein of humor, all the more penetrating because it is amiably dulcet instead of acrimoniously aggressive. Hers is the touch of the rapier. Even her victims—such as the English lecturer in America who ladles out commonplaces to her audience in childish condescension with the merest soupçon of knowledge of her subject, or the fond mother struggling with an artithmetical puzzle for the benefit of her young son—would rather smile than squirm at their exposure.

But she is at her best in pathetic phases. The girl in the telephone-box sending out random messages of distress, the old lady at the tables at Monte Carlo trying daily to make the hundred francs for her keep, are little masterpieces of observation and emotion. In the Monte Carlo portrait, the transformation of personality with a few pieces of accoutrement suffices to present a pathetic fragment of humanity.

Often Miss Skinner succeeds in evoking the make-believe of her surroundings, and we seem to behold her imagined fellow-players. When the American lady, in her ambling way, worries her maid packing her trunk while tradespeople run in and out, and are spoken to in a delightful Anglo-French jargon, we feel the atmosphere of haste and bustle, we realize the people maneuvered unseen.

Miss Skinner is never monotonous. The modulation of her voice is rich. Emotional and humorous technique and intuition are close allies in her every performance, and such is her gift of simulation that the technique never obtrudes. What she means to convey is personal or impersonal, as the occasion may require. The French call it vécu. Yes, she lives in her every sketch, and it would be churlish to seek in a single-handed performance so rich in variety one or two instances where the effort of personal multiplicity is less effective than in others. Some of the sketches would gain by a little curtailment. That is the only adverse criticism I would proffer on a performance of great ingenuity and finish.

J. T. G.

'Lady Windermere's Fan'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At His Majesty's Theater, "Lady Windermere's Fan," by Oscar Wilde. Beginning June 12, 1931. The cast:

Lady Windermere	Adele Dixon
Parker	Martin Sands
Lord Darlington	Eric Maturin
The Duchess of Berkwick	Margaret Yarde
Lady Agatha Carlisle	Pamela Carme
Lord Windermere	Athole Stewart
Lady Jedburgh	Helen Ferrers
Lady Plimdale	Mary Hinton
Mr. Charles Dumby	Ernest Thesiger
Mrs. Cowper-Cowper	Lilian Braithwaite
Lady Stutfield	Mary Merrall
Mr. Hopper	Ivor Barnard
Lord Augustus Lorton	F. Kinsey Peile
Mr. Cecil Graham	Patrick Waddington
Mrs. Erlynne	Miriam Lewes
Rosalie	Grizelda Hervey

From Congreve to Maugham, fashionable comedy has been one of the long suits of English drama, and Wilde was one of its most skilled exponents. Nevertheless, "Lady Windermere's Fan," though it shows his wit often at its best, has one fundamental defect. The matter and the manner of this fantastic story of a fan that was to have been a weapon of offense and became the spearhead of an accusation are continually at loggerheads. The hard, witty lines which are the play's chief and abundant excuse for existing are unsuited to the sentimental tale of a mother who was willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of the daughter who did not know her. But so long as the dialogue remains untrammeled by the story, it is unfailingly amusing.

The performance, by a "star" cast, really was a "star" performance. Outstanding, especially in the first half of the play, was Miss Adele Dixon as Lady Windermere.

'The Geisha' Revived

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Revival of "The Geisha" at Daly's Theater shows that the long period during which the Georgian Age has been at loggerheads with the Victorian is drawing to a close. First of all came Noel Coward's sympathetic reconstruction of Victorianism in "Bitter Sweet"; then Laddie Cliff introduced the lancers and the polka into his latest musical comedy; and finally this successful revival of a typical Victorian musical piece indicates that Dean Inge's recently mellowed attitude toward the present age is not so much an offering as an acceptance of the olive branch.

Compared with the usual musical productions of today "The Geisha" excells in melody and in a general quiet confidence that it will be able to make its points without incessant overemphasis, but in energy, in decoration, in rhythm, and in chorus work the musical comedy of the present time has advanced far beyond the achievements of its forerunner of 40 years ago. In the part of the Marquis Imari, Leo Sheffield wielded an agreeably sepulchral voice, and Miss Rose Hignell sang delightfully as O Mimosa San.

A New Version of 'Russlan'

By VICTOR BELAIEV

MOSCOW

AT THE Moscow Great Theater a new version of Glinka's "Russlan and Ludmilla" has been produced, Nikolai Smolich being the stage manager. The distinguishing feature was the transference of the action from ancient Russia to the far more ancient Scythia—to the period when intercourse was established between the Greek settlements on the shores of the Black Sea and the Scythians who had colonized the steppes of southern Russia.

Pushkin's poem, "Russlan and Ludmilla," which Glinka took as the subject of his opera, is connected with the solar myths common to many peoples, and Smolich suggested that the ancient Russians might have borrowed them from their predecessors, the Scythians, who in their turn might have obtained them from the Greeks. The latter hypothesis was, of course, necessary to Smolich, to justify the introduction of a chorus treated like the chorus of Greek Tragedy. At the same time, he overlooked the fact that the name Russlan (which also appears in Russian folklore as Erusian) is derived from the Turkish word, "aryslan," i. e., lion—a fact which establishes a connection between Russlan and the East and excludes the possibility of a Greek origin.

However that may be, we must confine our attention to Smolich's presentation of the opera. The Scythians, who acquired their theatrical technique from the Greeks, used for a stage one of the numerous tumuli scattered about southern Russia, marking the sites of battles and victories. On this elevation they organized a performance of the legend, familiar to them, of the revolution of the seasons. In that no professional artists were employed, it was on the lines of the Oberammergau Passion Play, and the chorus was on the stage throughout, as in the Greek tragic drama.

Changes in Characters

The complexity of the subject of "Russlan and Ludmilla" did not permit the stage manager to maintain the unity of the place of the performance and continually to make use of a big stage bounded by the horizon of the limitless steppes. He had therefore to raise the slopes of the tumulus, in order to obtain the semblance of a small stage, to a certain extent recalling the interior of a nomad hut. The walls of this hut were embellished with ornamentation made of plaited twigs, and the daily life of the people was suggested by the introduction of fishing nets.

The subject of the opera having been thus transformed, considerable changes in the characters were necessary. Russlan became figurative of the Sun; Chernomor, the abductor of Russlan's bride, Ludmilla, represented Winter, and so on. A few unimportant amendments of the text were also involved. The immediate result of all these alternations—a result evidently not anticipated by Smolich—was to obscure the development of the plot, and to this extent they detracted from the work of the talented producer.

As there was no change of scenery—indispensable in legendary opera, with its fantastic transformations—the spacious perspective of the action was lost, and the differences of climate (the Far North and the luxuriant South) in which the various characters find themselves were effaced.

If the opposition of Russlan—the Sun to Chernomor — Winter was clearly perceptible, the relation of the secondary characters to these two protagonists was far less evident. In Glinka's conception the benevolent magician, Finn, is on the side of Russlan, while the latter's rival, the Varyag knight, Farfar, is supported by Naina, the sorceress, and Chernomor is merely an incidental character. Smolich, however, makes Chernomor the direct antagonist of Russlan, and thereby thrusts into the background the dramatically important figures of Finn and Naina, the struggle between whom is the pivot on which the development of the plot turns.

Has Many Merits

Admitting that the new version of "Russlan and Ludmilla" is not a success in all its details, it has, nevertheless, many merits. In the first place it is an effort to get away from the established canons governing the staging of classical operas. This method has long been applied to the classical drama in Russia and is gradually being extended to opera, in which it will in the course of time yield fruitful results. There have already been several interesting adaptations of the new method to the operatic stage, but Smolich's effort must rightly be regarded as one of the most striking.

The vagueness of the development of the dramatic action—the fundamental defect of this experiment, as previously pointed out—does good service to the musical side of the opera, which gains considerably by the new production. The chorus, disposed in two groups along the sides of the stage, had a fine sonority, and the performance of the individual arias was remarkably improved. Russlan's scene with his protector Finn, acquired considerable prominence in a musical respect, whereas in the old method of staging it had been rather dull, mainly on account of the slow tempo at which it was taken. The interest in the performance of this scene must, however, be put to the credit, not of the stage manager, but of the conductor, Nikolai Golovanov.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

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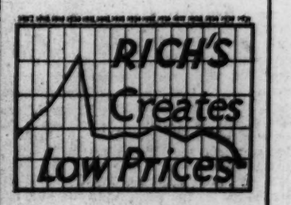

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To Suit Every Type of Garden

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR a number of seasons it has been the pleasant vogue to organize rooms in gardens, bringing into them furniture which is gay, comfortable and convenient and which makes it possible and pleasant to transfer many of those avocations which in cold weather are pursued indoors out into the open for the summer months.

This theme of garden rooms has placed upon the market an array of well-planned chairs, chaises lounges, gliders, tables, racks, a portable buffet and decorative coverings of rubberized fabrics. Despite a gradual yielding to the ravages of weather, most of these withstand remarkably well for a season the onslaughts of sun and shower, though left continuously exposed.

Garden rooms as they have usually been arranged have not been quite so tasteful as they may become, now that a much greater variety of furniture is offered. This summer it is possible, in some measure at least, to fit the style of furnishings to the type of garden.

The Bricked-in Garden

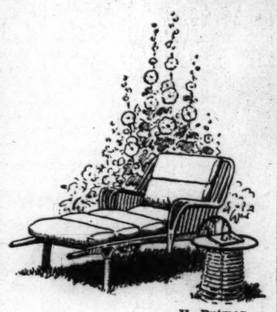
Let us consider first the little garden set among brick or stone walls. Buildings dominate it and subdue its shrubbery and flowers to an urban formality. It is wiser to acknowledge this condition, selecting pieces which are substantial rather than picturesque. Appropriate are the benches of springy metal with chairs to match, which are responsive to bright-colored paints. Among the handsomest of the metal furniture is that made of hand-wrought iron, which has a particularly beautiful texture and with exposure acquires an attractive patina. Tables to correspond, built of metal and having glass, metal, tile or bakelite tops, should be the choice. Placed in the neighborhood of buildings, these pieces have the dignified appearance of accepting the conditions imposed, and yet when made inviting with soft cushions of many hues they speak of hours in the open air. The forms recommended for this garden are severe and their formality should be relieved by riotous colors in cushions and accessories, to accentuate the sunlight which can reach it only in meager amounts and can offer encouragement only to the most tolerant of flowers.

The type of garden that is shut in among evergreens and bathed in mysterious shadows is suited to stone benches, which are available in terracotta, limestone and compositions. Cypress furniture is made in comfortable forms and may be painted to withstand the weather and to tone in with the scene. Although it might seem at first that metal was not in the mood of a woodsy environment, nevertheless, steel has much of that quality of supple, yielding, unbreakable strength which living trees have, and among the most popular offerings this summer are settees and round-seated chairs, whose seats and backs are built of amazingly resilient steel slats, radiating like the spokes of a wheel from a central hub, which is decoratively painted. Metal tables are the proper accompaniment of these seats. The colors in this garden should not be garish, for the art of furnishing is not to transform an environment but to express it, and this one is dim, reposeful, and only slowly communicative. Cushions in grays, browns and greens which merge into the scene are best. The steel chairs, however, may successfully be painted scarlet and black, the scarlet touching up the somber scheme and emphasizing it.

It is the colorful garden, full of sunlight and shadow, which calls most gayly for occupational furniture, for it induces the mood for home-like pursuits. It is more or less an extension of the house into the open, and books and sewing baskets are expected accessories. This is a garden for "gliders," those seats which sway backward and forward on a ball-bearing mechanism, and which are brightly upholstered and sometimes canopied; a garden for chaises longues, which can be rolled on rear wheels into favorable positions; and for reed, rattan and willow pieces, picturesque in form, like the "peacock" chairs with tall spreading backs, and palanquin chairs, like little coupés.

A round wooden table pierced by a pole which, descending with a spike into the ground, supports a huge umbrella gayly covered with weather-proof permatex, suggests pleasantly the center table of the old-fashioned living room, around which the family gathered for its various pursuits, and encourages such family life among the flowers. A few tables and racks are needed whose compartments will protect light objects from capricious breezes, and some wicker stands are built with this in thought. The table designed for cards is sometimes constructed with pigeonholes under its top and will be found useful for many purposes. Cushions can scarcely be too gay or bizarre. The gliders often show one cushion of a solid color and the others presenting two strongly contrasting hues in a design. The three-color idea is dominant in garden furniture, and the theme of red, white and blue is strongly featured. Very amusing are cushions which may be used as backgammon, chess or checker boards.

New this year is a wicker buffet, which looks like a large trunk on end, which can be rolled on castors from the kitchen to the "flower room." It is equipped with shelves, compartments for bottles containing fruit juices, holders for small goblets, and niches in which sandwich and cake plates can be taken care of. It opens lengthwise, forming two tall halves. New also is a canopied play-yard for the small tot. Rubber cloths may be had to protect many of these pieces, which, however, as has been said, are remarkably resistent to the weather.



H. Butman

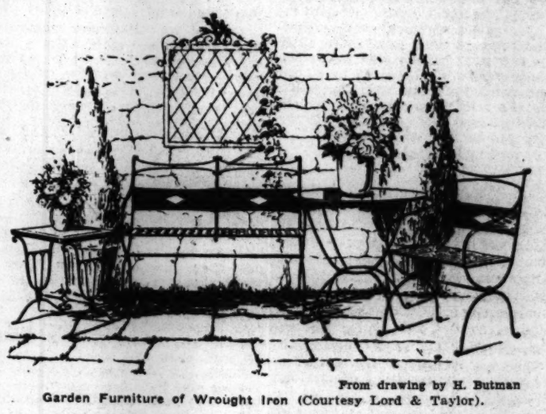
Chaise-Longue That Can Be Rolled About on the Lawn.

For the Seaside

For the garden with an open orchard view and for the mountain-looking garden, tubular metal furniture with seats of closely-woven reed or rattan is new and the latest word in smartness. So-called English officers' chairs, which have canvas seats and backs laced with leather strips onto wooden frames, may also be introduced. Harmonious with these is a table, a novelty this summer, made like a glorified and enlarged camp stool slashed at each end to form the mouth—neatly closed with a zipper—of a capacious pocket.

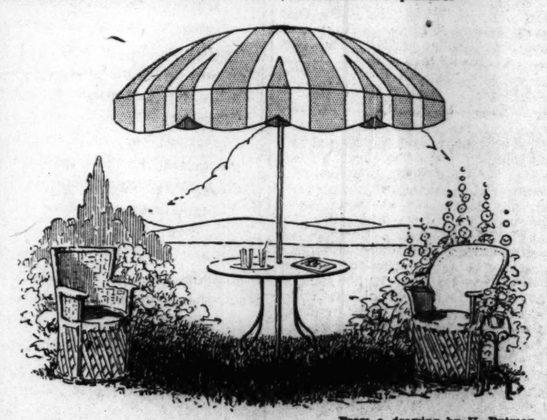
One department is featuring for the seaside, teakwood pieces made from old ships and sometimes bearing the ship's name. Another excellent type of furniture is made of cedar and Mexican pigskin of richly golden hue. The cedar frame extends to the ground in a latticework of leaf forms.

Gardens with extensive views should in the matter furniture assert themselves very little, for the view is the thing. The colors of a rolling country strike up from the ground and the scene is full of greens, browns, yellows and mauves, which may be repeated in the garden accessories. The mountainous outlook yields a scale of greens climbing toward blue which is broken by sun-lighted white clouds. This harmony, too, may find its echo in paint and cushions. The garden which looks out to the restless lines and shifting hues wrought by the wind in sand and wave should try to capture some of the sunlight, some of the gray mist and much of the aquamarine with which nature has saturated the picture.



From drawing by H. Butman

Garden Furniture of Wrought Iron (Courtesy Lord & Taylor).



From a drawing by H. Butman

Mexican Pigskin Forms the Seats of Both Chairs and Back of One at Right. The Umbrella is of Weather-proof Permatex. (Courtesy Lord & Taylor.)

A Tudor House Restored

Its Half-Timbered Beauty Revealed

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

This Is How "Savage's" Looked Several Years Ago When Part of the Old House Was Used as a Shop. Its Half-Timbering Was Entirely Plastered Over.

K. Morrison

This Is the Same House as That Shown at Left. Revealed Beams, Suitable Casements, a Gate Into the Garden Behind Are Only a Few of Its Present Points.

WHEN applied to old houses, the word "restoration" is open to a number of interpretations. It may signify nothing more than a few alterations or it may mean a metamorphosis so complete that the old is scarcely recognizable in the new. The accompanying "before" and "after" pictures of "Savage's" in the village of Standsted, in Essex, show that this Tudor house has undergone a thorough transformation. As for the attractively planned garden on the slope of the hillside behind, it simply did not exist until a few years ago.

Seeing this house for the first time, you would find it hard to believe that until fairly recently it had been used as a wine shop. All traces of neglect and dilapidation have been removed. Undoubtedly it looks much more like what it must have been originally than it did during the period just preceding the restoration. Then its half-timbered façade was hidden under coats of plaster. Its original casements had been replaced by later types of windows.

When "Savage's" was a shop, there were no decorative carriage gates with their attractive open work grille, disclosing a view of the flowering courtyard inside. Instead their place was occupied by plain wooden doors bearing the name of the shopkeeper in his big letters. Advertisements of the wares within were aligned along the frontage.

Reading Its History

Anyone interested in deciphering the past history of a house from internal evidence would have had a fruitful field for conjecture. One of the shop windows had the slight but characteristic curve of the eighteenth century. So it might have been surmised that the old house had been converted into a shop well over a century ago. The large carriage entrance to one side suggested the probability of "Savage's" having been a coaching inn at some period of its career. This supposition was strengthened by the discovery, at the time of the restoration, of a collection of old coins so miscellaneous in their nature that that they were hardly likely to have been amassed by private families.

The existence of a number of title deeds (the earliest dating from 1674) throws some light on the house's inmates at different periods. It belonged in turn to several merchants and is referred to in one document as "Sibley's" or "Savage's." When the present owners bought the property, they adopted this former name of Savage's."

Several years ago that part of the house which was the shop was approached through a narrow doorway set between the two bay windows. One of these windows has been replaced by a Tudor type casement with mullions and transoms. The other has been retained but diamond-paned casements have been substituted for the plain glass windows. The entrance door has disappeared entirely.

The floor inside the shop was on two different levels—one reached by a shallow flight of steps. This difference of level has been eliminated and the erstwhile wine shop converted into the large drawing-room. It has two immense fireplaces made of brick. These give a very homelike atmosphere to the room which already possesses such agreeable features as a raftered ceiling and cream-colored plaster walls. These plaster surfaces are broken at intervals by oak beams set vertically. They form part of the framework of the original house.

An interesting detail in this drawing-room is the tiny interior window overlooking a small room beyond. Another of these small interior casements is in the principal bedroom. It is curtained to match the outer windows and adds a very picturesque note.

The structure of this bedroom is very unusual. Once the space it occupies was taken up by four diminutive rooms. The partition walls of three of these have been removed, so as to form the present large airy bedroom. But the fourth was retained as a sort of closet-cupboard. The ceiling of all four rooms were much too low for comfort. The removal of three of them has exposed the raftered roof above with its huge oaken cross beam and supports. Next to this bedroom is a large dressing-room. It was once the hayloft over the entrance to the courtyard. Doubtless postillions slept there in the old days.

Seventeenth Century Wing

The present dining room was once the kitchen. Alongside it is a wing added during the seventeenth century. This wing had previously been used as a bakehouse. It has now been converted into a large kitchen with a servants' sitting room beyond.

This kitchen wing overlooks a cobbled court which contains several delightful flower beds and borders. Two flights of steps lead from this court to the garden which is laid out on the steep hillside. It has several interesting units. One is a small lawn where the shade from a large walnut tree makes an ideal place for afternoon refreshment on a hot day. This lawn is separated from the higher ground by a grass bank. On the terrace above this bank large earthenware pots for growing seakale have been placed at intervals. They are extremely decorative, recalling Italian oil jars by their shape and color.

One of the pleasantest parts of the grounds is the rose garden. On the topmost level above it is another small lawn. It is the most secluded spot of all. Seated there, you overlook the riot of roses just beneath, the climbing pathway with its lavender border and the cobbled courtyard. Beyond the rambling roof line of the old house rises the wooded slope of another hill where the ruins of an ancient castle are hidden among the trees.

The butterfly-bush, Buddleia, winter-kills so badly in the north that it had best be used as a perennial. In the border it is effective with pale yellow, light orange, or pink. The fact that it blooms all summer makes it a useful plant.

Sweet Peas and Roses

A modern collection of sweet peas provides a study in beautiful colors. Most people feel a sense of surprise when they are initiated into this wonderful color scheme. The plants are very prodigal in the production of buds, but it is an error to allow all of them to remain. No more than two flower stems should be allowed to develop on any growth at any one time. If this policy is carried out and the prior cultivation has been good, every flower stem should be long and strong, and the standard and wings of every flower should be spread out like an airplane. Our hybridizers have worked wonders, but they have not yet been able to evolve red sweet peas that are not injured and spotted by sunlight. Anyone who would have unblemished red flowers should spread a little tiffany or muslin over them as they open.

* * *

Certain most popular varieties of roses sometimes develop stems having seven or eight buds on them. It is best to reduce the number of buds on each stem to three. Ophelia, Roselandia, White Stevens, Covent Garden, Independence Day, and Mrs. A. R. Barraclough are examples of varieties that produce too many buds. Fortunately there is a very simple remedy for mildew if it is used in time. If the bushes are lightly sprinkled with flowers of sulphur throughout the growing season at intervals of three weeks, this withering complaint will be kept at bay.

Hunnemannia and arctotis grandis contrast their cup-shaped and daisy-like blooms. The first has finely cut, gray-green foliage, while the latter has lighter gray, large leaves. The dwarf blue viscaria would be an excellent edging for the two.

Scabiosa caucasica is a perennial which blooms from June until September. The long-stemmed flowers are lavender-blue or cream-white. It may be nicely used in a planting of lower annuals, where its flowers may arise from time to time to give additional interest to the border.

Verbenas are excellent for ground-cover in the rose bed. Deep purple verbenas under yellow roses, pale yellow under red roses, and white under pink roses are suggestive.

Plant Dictionary

For the Bookshelf

"Hortus" is the name of a new "Concise Dictionary of Gardening and General Horticulture," by L. H. Bailey and Ethel Zoe Bailey. (Macmillan Co. New York, $10). It seems much more than a dictionary; rather, perhaps a fascinating compendium of necessary and useful information on all horticultural subjects. The authors explain that it is a new undertaking and not an assemblage of material from former works of the sort. It has been in preparation for five years and in prospect for 25 years.

A few sentences from a paragraph about the name of the book will explain something of its meaning and history. "It is a peculiar pleasure to bring to North America the word Hortus as the name of a book. In such usage it has long and illustrious history. Latin for 'a garden,' the word is also employed for a book about the plants that grow in a garden and sometimes for a work about the kinds of plants in general. . . . There is no other available word that quite so well covers the attempt to compile a descriptive document of the plants in cultivation in a given time or place or region."

* * *

"Hortus" gives brief descriptions, correct botanical and common names, and notes on culture and propagation for every group of plants known to be in common cultivation in the United States or Canada. It will prove its value to the back yard gardener as well as to the landscape architect, botanist and student.

* * *

Dr. L. H. Bailey and his daughter, Ethel Zoe Bailey, received the Honorary Award Medal of the Garden Club of America.

* * *

This award has been made previously but three times—to Prof. Charles Sargent of Arnold Arboretum, to Mrs. Francis King, and to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the occasion of its one-hundredth anniversary. It was presented to Dr. Bailey "in recognition of his outstanding contributions to horticulture."

Gay Gourds in Quaint Shapes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dover, Mass.

THE gourd is an amusing annual well worth a try, and will pay large dividends, if one plants the seeds in rich soil and in full sunshine, giving the vine plenty of climbing space. The growing season is about 150 days. In September the vines will be laden with a variety of oddly shaped and gayly colored fruits. Gourds are hardy as far north as Ontario.

Originally, a native of Asia and Africa, the species seems to have become quite at home in all parts of the world and to have been useful to man from very early days. Writers during the beginning of the Roman Empire mention it. In parts of India and Asia the pulp is used in curries. In Mexico the gourd is quite indispensable in the kitchen, all sizes and shapes being used. The dipper gourd has served primitive people for all time, even our rural districts in the United States have not scorned to make use of a native variety that grows in the dry soil of the American Southwest. This is known sometimes as the Missouri gourd and in California as the mock-orange, botanically it has the grand name Cucubita foetidissima.

Bird Houses and Coon Nests

The Japanese nest egg, the pomegranate, a sweet scented variety, the mock-orange and the beautifully striped pear-shaped gourd are all listed by well known seed growers. The dish gourd and other Oriental varieties one had best purchase from a Pacific coast grower.

An interesting way to use the bottle gourd is to make a bird house out of a fully ripened, perfect gourd. First prepare your gourds by storing them in a warm place, an attic for instance, until the contents rattle. Be sure the gourds do not touch as they are apt to mildew. Begin the house by making a hole with an auger, then use a sharp knife, or clippers, to enlarge the hole, scoop out the pulp and seeds with a long handled spoon. Be sure to make a few holes in the bottom for drainage, a little hole in the top for a copper wire, hang the complete dwelling on a leafy bough and wait eagerly for a tenant.

In the South, the large dish gourd makes an excellent nest for "Brother Coon," farmers placing the hollow shell on a convenient crotch. The dipper variety can also be used for any bird ranging in size from a chickadee to a screech owl.

Festival of the Gourds

Not only in the rôle of humble vegetable for domestic use has the gourd been renowned. Since mediæval days, each year, at Cimes, a village near Nice, France, has been held, during the mid-Lenten season, a most picturesque "Festival of the Gourds." For three days the "goose hangs high," a village fair, with all its colorful merrymaking, and the housewife's sharp bargainings, is held in the courtyard of an ancient monastery. Gayly decked booths, canopied with vivid awnings, line the yard. Displayed are gourds of every size and shape, painted fantastic colors, many etched with amusing rural scenes. The greatest marvels are the gourds' noses and sharp chins, veritably grown to resemble faces, grotesque witches of folklore.

Songs and poems are written in honor of "Monsieur Gourd"; a grand procession with the fanciful gourd faces held aloft on sticks, feasting and dancing far into the night mark the climax of this revelry. How delightful it is, that, just off the path of the sophisticated Riviera, this Old World custom is carried on year after year with enthusiasm, in spite of all the modern distractions. If you grow a crop this year, after they are thoroughly dried—and this is important—a thin coat of white shellac will enhance the colors. Arrange the gourds in a pewter bowl or platter, place on a buffet or hall table and see what an intriguing bit of decoration will be yours to enjoy. A. K. A.

Homemade Bird Bath

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Make a base by piling up rocks and smaller stones. Fill in good ground between and in under the rocks. Make the structure cone-shaped with a flat top. For the bath use a rather large shallow bowl or pan. Paint this some gay attractive color and imbed it in ground on top of the pedestal. Keep enough fresh water in this for the birds to bathe.

Plant the ground between the stones with quickly growing flower seeds. Morning glories will wander all over the rocks and transform them into a thing of blooming beauty. Shirley poppies, nasturtiums or rosy morn petunias will also glorify the stony pedestal on which the bird bath rests. Instead of sowing the seeds in the rock base, plants can be transplanted into it, thus hastening the decorative effect.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

At the National Furniture Show

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER
Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

DESIGNED with one eye on suitability for the small apartment, another eye on comfort, contemporary furniture was one of the high lights in the show at the American Furniture Mart in Chicago which closed June 13.

"People living in apartments move oftener than home owners" was the assumption of G. Rohde, one of the directors of the American Decorative Artists' Association, who has designed groups for present-day habits of living. Taking into consideration that many people no longer live in the typical six-room house, having the living room, dining room and kitchen downstairs and the bedrooms upstairs, he has worked out several combination rooms with convertible and adjustable furniture.

He attempts, among other aims, to supply convertible pieces which are entirely satisfactory in whichever way they may be used. The usual difficulty of trying to make one piece of furniture do the work of two is that in either case the result is only a makeshift.

Beats the Old Sofa Bed, We Hope

The "sleeping sofa," for instance, which appeared in the sleeping-dining-living room group, is devoid of any mechanical devices and accomplishes the adjustment from sofa to bed by merely shifting the spring-filled cushions. To make it entirely comfortable as a sofa, the cushions in the seat are made deeper in the front than in the back, giving the proper pitch for sitting. The upright cushions are wedge-shaped at the sides, giving the proper slope for comfort, although the wooden frame at the back is perpendicular and fits squarely against the wall. The wooden base or platform of the sofa also has a certain pitch which offsets the pitch in the cushions so that by merely turning the cushions over, a flat sleeping surface for a single bed is produced.

Making allowances for the different sizes in wall spaces, the designer has created a group of three separate chests mounted on a single base consisting of bookcase, radio and desk. All three are in the same style of American walnut striped veneer and can be stationed singly about the room or in any combination of two or three, depending upon the length of the wall space in the various apartments one may find it necessary to live in.

The desk of this unit resembles when closed a chest of four drawers, the top being the front of the desk and those below, bureau drawers, since this is a combination living and sleeping room. The bookcase has two open shelves at the top and a large drop-front drawer at the bottom for shoes, hats or what-not. By placing the open bookshelves between the radio and a desk a pleasing balance is maintained. If the wall space will take only two units, a radio and desk or two bookcases look well together.

Unit Sections for Dining Room, Too

The dining room group in the contemporary exhibit is executed in African mahogany plywood, finished in light natural brown tones. It has employed the steam bent wood in both chairs and table. Seating six when the end leaves are extended, the table can also be made comfortable for four. The end leaves not only drop down but continue around under the table and are clamped directly beneath the surface, leaving plenty of knee space. Instead of legs, steam bent wood supports resting on a heavy platform fashion the pedestal. The chairs, upholstered in green homespun type of weave, have graceful flowing lines in their frames designated as "form-fitting."

Again the unit idea is employed in the chest in the dining room. Two wide cabinets with velvet-lined drawers for silver and space for linens form a sort of buffet. Two smaller chests with open shelf space and drawers can be used separately as corner cabinets or snuggled close to the wide units, resulting in a long four-section combination.

"Furniture is no longer pushed stiffly against the wall," was another axiom governing the details in construction of this contemporary mode. Since chairs are now pulled out for conversational groups, the designer figured the backs must look as well as the fronts. The whole object of this new type seems to be to construct something which exactly serves the present-day modes of living.

How Taste Is Trending

Although this contemporary furniture was very interesting, it of course represented only a tiny section of the 700 exhibits. For the most part two general types of furniture stood out in this June market. The Provincial furniture of many countries with the Early American and French Provincial leading, and the Early English, which appears to be on the upward swing of the style pendulum. Many manufacturers agree that Early American has passed its peak of popularity.

Another splash in the show attracting considerable attention was the introduction for the first time of living room chairs upholstered in white and tan fabricoid. The combination was very striking, especially in the barrel-type chair with high sloping fan-shaped back of pure white with tan surfacing the back and sides.

This new material in chair upholstering is a sort of artificial leather with a finish similar to lacquer and is therefore washable. The color scheme of white and tan is considered very new and smart by furniture stylists.

Many of the newer patterns are squattier and built nearer the floor, aiming always at comfort. A reclining chair was shown with a device in the arms for adjusting the slope of the back. One firm exhibited chairs with channel backs, consisting of several horizontally placed cushions, each spring-filled, giving more flexibility than the solid mass of springs.

Buyers of lamps, it is claimed, are ever becoming more conscious of style. They do not want "just another lamp" but a "Colonial lamp" or a "modern" or a lamp for a certain spot in the room. Bridge lamps are definitely passé, we are told, in their place having come the floor lamp of the reflector type having several globes for reading purposes and a center funnel-shaped metal sending light to the ceiling. With the disappearance of the chandelier and ceiling lighting, this reflector type fills an actual need and is becoming more popular.

Lamps for the ends of the davenports are each season adding another hinge or pivot, thus becoming more adjustable. Some of them have shades lifting up and down, back and forth, as well as swinging on a swivel. Many of them have covered tops. Tapestry shades made of wire mesh and colored to imitate tapestry fabrics, have more delicate and finer designs than when first introduced last January.

In fabrics there seems to be an increasing supply of cheaper materials which promise long service and at the same time are moderate in price. Denims are adopting better patterns, having little geometric designs of quaint Colonial type. Rayon damasks, rayon velvets, radnor cloth, printed linen fabrics resembling crewel work, as well as other cotton materials are quite acceptable where little money is to be expended. Tapestries and other more expensive fabrics were also shown in large numbers.

There are features that are strongly attractive in much furniture of contemporary design. The desk here, for example, is of small size, yet it has a generous writing surface, with ample shelf room below the top for magazines or manuscripts. One bentwood support simplifies constructions and allows space and freedom of movement. Walnut wood is used in all these pieces. Matching fabricoid covers one chair and the desk, while the second chair has the same material in white.

By courtesy Heywood, Wakefield Company and American Furniture Mart.

African mahogany steam bent and finished in its natural brown is the material used in the chair and table here. The requirements of a dining room-living room are met by having the table leaves constructed for folding through a half circle, thus bringing them flat underneath the main portion of the top. The buffet is grouped in three sections, which may be placed together or otherwise, at will.

Open House at Newburyport

WHOEVER has driven along High Street in Newburyport, Mass., must have wished for leisure that would allow more than a passing acquaintance with the succession of imposing old residences that mark the thoroughfare for a mile or more. Mostly of four stories and with low hip roofs, these homes, built by wealthy merchant shipmasters, are eloquent reminders that this was once one of the leading seaports of the north Atlantic coast.

Last week some who have admired those homes from outside their doors—even from beyond their gates—became guests, free to go about indoors or out as they chose. Then the owners of about 20 places welcomed whoever held tickets that had been sold for the benefit of one of the community philanthropies. Visitors from at least half a dozen states made up the company that found the four hours from 2 to 6 much too short to allow including the whole list. To one visitor at least, the last two he saw were the most delightful of all and led to wonder if those missed might have been of greater charm.

Definitely of the Federal Era

These houses of Newburyport are not, as a group, colonial, for that would date them before July 4, 1776. They are rather of the years just following the states' agreement that resulted in the federation and the adoption of the Constitution. Erected for the most part between 1790 and 1810, the old High Street estates became conspicuous as examples of the early federal forms in domestic architecture in distinction from the types that preceded the American Revolution.

The name High Street has, it seems, a reason that the average motorist using it does not learn. It is parallel with the Merrimac River and near the sea. From the river banks, once crowded with docks for world-encircling shipping, the city spreads over a half-mile slope to the crest of the ridge along which this old road runs. Not until one has walked through the houses to the deep gardens and lawns beyond does he learn that there is also a slope down that way from the line of houses—one that extends to no river, but to the salt marshes—grass levels that stretch far away, unmarked by suggestion of human intrusion.

It was a surprise to most callers on that afternoon to find some of the estates which had so attractive and spacious grounds on the street side had their greater extent and culture so hidden that its existence was not guessed before. For these places seem to us now as the houses of a city or a large town, such as in the present days usually have but little land back of them.

Ancestral Homes and Purchased Ones

Some of the places have been owned by succeeding generations of the same families for more than a century, others for 40 or 50 years, a portion for shorter times. Everywhere there was evident a simple and frank pleasure in the family's surroundings. The visitor was conscious of a hearty respect for the people and the achievements represented by these and many other dwellings which mark the peak of the community's prosperity.

Rooms of generous size on each floor, although few in number, feature the usual planning. Hallways that extend from front wall to the back may take a quarter of the space on each floor. Roomy stairways have steps so wide and low that one is hardly aware that he is ascending. Wallpaper that was placed where we see it now more than a century ago, is still clear and rich in its colors. Chairs, tables, desks, bureaus and clocks may have been just where they are, ever since leaving the hands of their makers. These are some of the material things and settings that catch the attention.

Back of them there are always thoughts of the men and the times of which all that we see is the expression—the hundreds of sailing craft suggested by the Marine Society's collection of captains' pictures; the sudden wealth that came to some in war times of the 1770's as their privateers took rich prizes; the trading aptitude that quietly built brought material plenty to others; the wisdom in public affairs and the intellectual vigor that led to lines of descendants that have each been publicly honored—these are some of the things recalled in the short hours spent that day in Newburyport.

C. G. B.

Au Quatrieme, John Wanamaker, New York

STURDY STRUCTURE, VIGOROUS PATTERNS AND STRONG COLORS CHARACTERIZED THE DECORATIVE STANDARDS OF THE HOUSE OF STUART

An Important Jacobean Oak Bed Made About 1670, With Extremely Fine Stuart Crewelwork Curtains and Counterpane in Remarkable Condition Give Exceptional Interest to This Interior. The Charles II Carved Wood Mirror and the Wainscot Chair Are Both Noteworthy.

Traditions Plus Inventiveness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

UNDERLYING all achievements which are artistically significant is an attitude of regard toward the subject matter and of joy in the manipulation of the material. To the directors of a furniture enterprise the early records of the American Republic may be dear. As the historian seeks the national drama on the printed page, so these men may find it in the cabinet work of the federal era. Rare pieces of Americana can be collected with a fine feeling for the backgrounds for which they were used. Workmen may copy these with a skill which sometimes exceeds that of the original workers, because time has continued to contribute implements and to discover means which assist in the management of the medium.

This possible advance was demonstrated in a recent exhibition in New York showrooms, where craftsmen were at work fashioning various types of joinery and carving. It was interesting, for instance, to watch certain steps in the evolution of a chair. One saw the wood shaped into turnings on a lathe which is power-driven, but hand directed. One may see mortise and tenon, dowel and dovetailing which have been cut by machine, perfectly fitted by hand. Interesting, too, is the weaving of a rush seat from a continuous strand that grows before your eyes. Four and a half pounds of rushes for each seat were cut last summer, preparatory to a long drying in total darkness to preserve the natural tone.

Having observed these processes and chatted with the fine men who are carrying on lovingly the old crafts, one wandered on into the showrooms to see the finished pieces. Though they follow the old-time laws of design, they are in the matter of utility, frequently modified to suit contemporary life.

An important illustration of this is offered by the laminated tops of tables, by means of which warping in the dry heat of modern houses is avoided by means of the pull of grains in opposite directions, a method unknown and unneeded before the days of central heating. It is characteristic of a fine fidelity to beauty that such tops are surrounded by carefully mitered frames of solid wood and that the final layer, top and bottom, covers the frame and the built-up center, thus permitting shaped moldings in the solid wood of the edges.

Desk designs take into account contemporary activities; and bedsteads are adapted to the luxurious accessories which are manufactured for them.

Such acceptance of much which is valuable in modern offerings does not, however, divert the attention of these designers from conventions, century-tested. One of these establishes the exact extent of reeding before cutting commences; another, the limitation of herringbone finishes to walnut, this ornamentation having been introduced to England in the walnut period by William of Orange; a third, the selection of all woods with reference to the period of the design—a regulation which, for instance, precludes the use of mahogany for Windsor chairs.

Despite the union of inventiveness with erudition and craftsmanship, flawless copies of famous historic pieces have occasionally been offered at one-fiftieth of the price commanded at auction by the original. This was the case with a Gillingham armchair purchased at the Reifsnyder Collection for $8500. It was copied by making patterns and casts of all its members, and then resold for $10,500.

H. J. K.

Beautifying Flat Roofs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A SERIES of decorative schemes, designed by Mrs. Dorothy A. Braddell, to convert the unused flat, leaded roofs found at the back of many London houses, was one of the most attractive features at an exhibition held in London recently. The conversions make delightful additions to rooms which open onto them.

It was indeed almost impossible to believe that the expanse of dust-ridden roofing at the top of a house could be transformed into the pleasant roof garden seen in the exhibit. In one case the parapet was surmounted by a flower box made of teak wood and filled with scarlet geraniums; above this was a delightful oblong trellis of the same wood. On one side was a garden seat, also of teak wood. Other furnishings of this open-air room consisted of a big teak lounge chair with cushions of a coarse canvas in plaid designs in red and black and yellow; a little geranium-red table, supporting a dark blue sun umbrella edged with red; an originally planned, red, wheeled table, with a set of drawers for books and papers on one side and a couple of shelves on the other. Slung across the corner of the trellis was a picturesque red bird cage.

The window looking into this charming roof garden had also been metamorphosed by being extended into a bow fitted with a cushioned seat. A French window gave entrance onto the roof.

A somewhat similar flat roof, opening out of a top floor nursery window, was treated as an outdoor playroom. Here the low surrounding wall in front had been heightened and faced with white tiles patterned with roses and birds. The upper part formed a flower box filled with red tulips and pink daisies. The party wall on one side was painted cream and decorated with a green trellis.

Against this was a teak seat with plain green glazed chintz cushions, one of which had a big bunch of chintz flowers appliquéd in the middle. The other wall had a shelf running its length to accommodate a toy railway. A bright green see-saw was a highly decorative plaything, as was a rabbit hutch, painted the same gay color. On the low wall facing the window was a wrought-iron railing.

Another type of lead flat was asphalted. This was an inclosed space between three party walls, such as is often found above kitchens. The effect is usually a dank and well-like one, so that it is quite usual to put some kind of opaque glass in the overlooking windows.

Exactly the opposite method was adopted in the one seen. The windows were brought down to the floor level and let onto the most charming open-air extension. The walls were washed wholly over with primrose color, and the lines of the mortar were pricked out in ivory. Over this, instead of the usual lattice, were placed inch-wide slats of wood with a wooden canopy, painted pale gray pricked out with jade green. In the middle of each wall was fixed a half vase or urn supporting a beautiful pot of azalea.

Two other suggestions were given for utilizing leaded flat roofs on bedroom floors. One was for a sleeping-out porch, sheltered by a screen of oilcloth curtains in dark green and silver. The other showed a miniature gymnasium with parallel bars and other equipment and a shower bath in one corner. There was also a folding mattress on which the occupant of the room could spend a sunny Saturday afternoon reading a favorite book in open air and quietude.

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BELMAISON Interior Decorations

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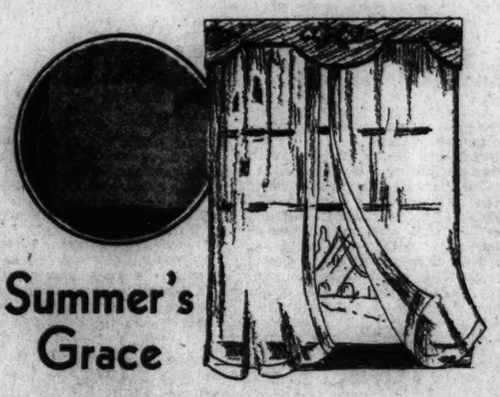

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The American Comic Spirit

American Humor: A Study of the National Character, by Constance Rourke. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

MISS ROURKE has delved deeply into the indigenous sources of one of the most typical products of American culture: its humor. She has had access to collections of early almanacs and jokebooks and sporting journals which, because they were literally read to pieces in the days of their contemporary popularity, are excessively hard to come by today. She has studied the text of ante bellum plays and the songs of those minstrel shows which were perhaps America's most characteristic contribution to what Molière called the difficult art of making honest people laugh. She has found it possible to distinguish three separate though related strands in this history, which have become part of the American tradition, of American folklore. These three types are the Yankee, the pioneer and the black-faced white man who toured the country in the minstrel shows.

The Yankee was the first New Englander (it is always to New Englanders that Fenimore Cooper refers (for example, when he speaks of the Yankees whom he so much disliked). Gradually the term was broadened to include all Americans; it is probable that European influence, which did not distinguish between different sections of this far-away country, accounts for this shift in meaning. The chief trait of Yankee humor was its dry understatement, touched with cynicism. The pioneer, on the other hand, was the teller of "tall" stories. He could lie magnificently and his exaggerations were of Gargantuan proportions. Minstrel humor was of yet another sort, devoted chiefly to good-natured comment and criticism upon aspects of American life and character. Miss Rourke proves an important point when she notes that the black-faced minstrel was the intermediary between genuine Negro humor and white appreciation of it.

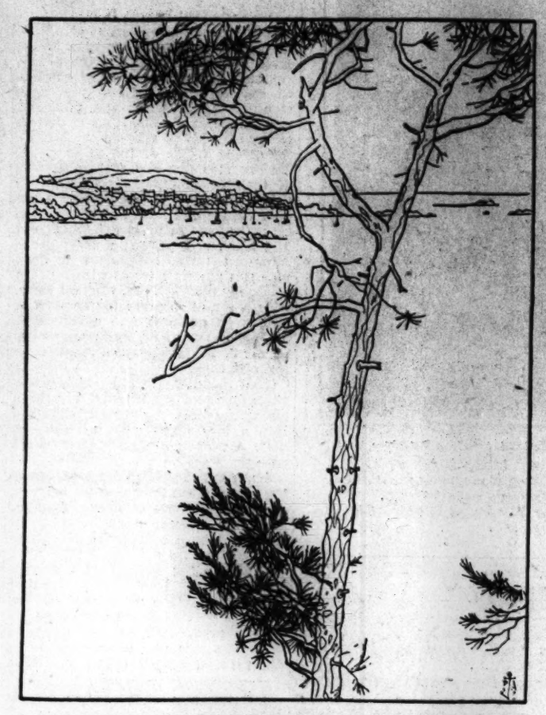
Yankee, pioneer and Negro alike made special use of the monologue, whether on stage or off. A national type that developed was the oracle or sage, who delivered himself of homely wisdom which was funny yet at the same time not seldom touched with considerable insight into the foibles of his fellow men. "Mr. Dooley" was the oracle of a generation ago; he had various forerunners; and his successor today is the daily delight of millions, some of whom say he would make a good President of the United States!

Interestingly, ingeniously and almost convincingly, Miss Rourke proceeds to tie up these homely native types to the "great" figures of American literature: Emerson, with his oracles and monologues and racy figures of speech; Melville, with his titanic exaggerations; Poe, who in many minor works, seldom read today, exhibits the influence of current conceptions of the comic and the grotesque; Bret Harte, the westerner; even Henry James, absorbed in the problem of depicting the typical American character, and many more.

The study closes on a note of optimism typical of the country to which the book is dedicated. Disillusionment is not characteristically American. Americans are poetic and (though the so-called humanists don't like to face the fact) romantic. They approach life humorously; they are devotees of the Meredithian Comic Spirit. Miss Rourke has made a contribution of genuine importance to the history of American culture. Her book is useful as a counterbalance to the many textbooks which show American literature as a mere appendage to that of England. The genteel tradition deriving from Europe has always had a rival, vigorous and vital, in American humor.

Miss Rourke has documented herself thoroughly, but her mere erudition is not permitted to obtrude itself between writer and reader. She writes with distinction and occasionally with real beauty; she has meditated for so long upon this aspect of American life that her book is never labored, but seems to flow out and on from a full mind, lively, wise and sympathetic.

S. C. C.



Pors-Even From Pointe-de-Guilben; Illustration by Peter F. Anson for His Book, "Mariners of Brittany" (Dent; Dutton).

A Muscovite Medley

Black Bread and Red Coffins, by Negley Farson. New York: Century. $4.

MR. FARSON has not spared himself in finding material for these highly colored little sketches of life in Soviet Russia. He lodges night after night on communal hayricks in the sparsely furnished back blocks of the Cossack country. He joins in the festivities on the Rostoff fair ground at 15 degrees below zero, and he swelters in trains steaming through the Caucasus steppes—all sealed up because "winter is coming in Moscow." He gets his impressions well seasoned and serves them up to his readers with equal pungency.

There is no mistaking the authenticity of his people, whether they show the fervid zeal of the Communist or the good-natured fecklessness of the villagers in general. Lev Yakovitch leaves well-paid employment in the country for poorly paid work in Communist Moscow, houses himself, wife and two children in a bare little room, lives mostly on black bread and tea; cooks warm meals twice weekly on a primus stove and warms them up for the rest of the week"; spends all his spare time at the night schools studying the history of the workers' movement in different countries. Some day, if all goes well, he will get his reward, not in wealth—for that the comrades have forsworn—but in power.

In the children's libraries, which do duty as day nurseries, the attendants feed the youngsters on strictly Communist fare, standing round with notebooks "jotting down why or why not a child laughs." Some day they will have the child's thinking all properly classified and figured out, and then they will have their bearings. At the colony of homeless children at Feofany, near Kiev, there is set around the room an array of posters attacking capitalism and religion, a lurid and repellent exhibition. By way of contrast there is the numerous type of easy-going Russian who stands in queues and grumbles, and seems to get a fair amount of genuine satisfaction from both acts.

Mr. Farson's sketches convince us that the super-planners in Moscow have brought to the villages "a civil war of transition . . . a world of disorder to the primitive inhabitants." Yet somehow one feels that the last word will be not with the zealots who deal in figures and machines, but with these same primitive peasants who traffic only in the humanity which they possess in such abundant measure.

Animals and Intelligence

The Intelligence of Animals, by Frances Pitt. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. Price 15s. net.

ALL lovers of animals and birds, both domesticated and wild, will find something of interest in this volume. Miss Pitt is a keen observer of nature's ways, with the ability to analyze what she sees, and, best of all, to draw sound conclusions from her observations. Reporters of nature are common enough; its interpreters are rare. In this volume, which deals with the habits of birds, animals and fish, the author demonstrates that the theory of behaviorism in animals, resulting from mechanically applied stimuli, does not explain the acts and habits of many of our most intelligent animals—dogs, horses, pigs, foxes, etc. Neither the partisans of the theory that blind instinct adequately explains the actions and habits of animals nor the extremist who sees intelligence manifested by all birds and mammals, will find support from this author. The middle ground is chosen.

The author concludes that at least a degree of reasoned intelligence lies behind much that she has observed. Miss Pitt's treatment of the dog will delight many a lover of that faithful friend of man, yet it seems she could have gone considerably further in presenting proof of his reasoning intelligence. Admiral Byrd tells the story in "Little America" of the Husky mother who, when the mercury suddenly took a frightful drop, dug through a snowbank eight feet to find a rug with which she covered her puppies, thus saving their lives. Can such action be explained on the basis of mere behaviorism? As she had never experienced such conditions before, neither memory nor association explains such an incident.

It may come as a surprise to many that the pig is given so high an order of intelligence, yet pigs have been trained to perform feats that seem to have called for reasoning ability. It seems conclusive that mere blind instinct, always acting in well-worn channels as a river runs between its banks, is no longer a tenable explanation of animal behavior.

A unique feature of this volume is the author's comparative study of the effect of domestication upon animals, and the part mental alertness plays in insuring the survival of the wild species. Miss Pitt goes afield to Shetland and Scandinavia for examples of sheep and cattle, and sets forth the merging of the wild traits into the domesticated habits of her animals. The wily fox is given much attention and the mental state of the house cat is left an unsolved problem, "a mystery." While great intelligence is credited to the horse, the sheep is denominated a "silly fool."

What fisherman who has undertaken in vain to lure from his dark retreat some trout grown wise from much experience will not agree with this author when she credits the trout with "a mind of sorts, not of our kind, but a lowly, very lowly one, within the dim workings and hazy purposes of which it is hard to penetrate, but which, nevertheless, has its intentions and moments when that vague intellect overrides the full equipment of hereditary responses and instructive actions and compels its owner to purposive behavior, such as choosing a good feeding place or discriminating between an imitation and a real fly"? The vast majority of anglers must applaud this attribution of reasoning ability to their favorite quarry.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

. . . And Delicately Handled

The Delicate Situation, by Naomi Royde-Smith. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d.

THERE are those who say that the reign of the "hard-boiled" heroine in both life and letters is drawing to its close; with the longer skirt returns the more clinging and submissive character. If such a change is indeed in sight Miss Royde-Smith seems to have set out to show that she is more than ready for it. There shall be more than long skirts; the crinoline itself shall swing through this chronicle of beauty betrayed and an early Victorian world well (or at any rate very thoroughly) lost for love. As for plot, the essence of it shall move to the refrain of the old song, "How could you use a poor maiden so?"

The description is not set down in malice. It is presented with this bluntness in order to show how delicate, and even dangerous, the situation is, and how deliberately the author must have chosen it in order to reveal her ability to remove it from the sphere of the novelette. In a sense the theme, as will have been noted, is timeless, but in another sense it is peculiarly English and Victorian, so that the whole book is really an exercise in working within a convention and at the same time preserving the humanities. And sometimes the author seems to take a positive delight in applying rather than enlarging the convention. This description of the hero, for instance—"The mournful droop of his full but beautifully modelled lips suggested a capacity for passion; but there were already faint lines on either side of it that weakened its beauty with the evidence of self-indulgence . . ."—seems to be an almost ironical application of the chosen convention. It is an imitation, a "period piece," that borders on the edge of parody.

With all these risks so close at hand, how does the author succeed in justifying her exercise? By her real gift for spacious narrative, by the quietness and grace of the character drawing, by the faithful sobriety of the English scene—and perhaps to some extent by the music and melancholy of her imagined countryside and its place names like Malquoits, Queen's Beaton and Beaton Clarence. And, after all, the real heroine is not the betrayed beauty but her aunt and guardian, Lena Quibell, whose relations to her surroundings at Queen's Beaton and with her friend Miss Martin are the essence of the book. At the end there still remains something a little shadowy about the fatal passion of the younger woman; we hear of it and its consequences without exactly sharing its intensity. Whether by chance or design, it does not exactly blaze into the book as its own supreme justification; it is there as part of the decreed convention. Lena is the mainstay of the book, and her link is with life and character rather than any artifice, however adroitly applied.

Pompadour Peggy

Peggy Eaton, Democracy's Mistress, by Queena Pollack. New York: Minton, Balch. $3.50.

HARDLY another woman is there in the whole course of American history whose story contains so many splotches of vivid color as that of Peggy Eaton, born O'Neale. Queena Pollack misses no opportunity to paint in the color and underscore the contests and the triumphs that gave life its savor for Peggy. Peggy's devastating effect upon the harmony of President Jackson's official family, her agency in wrecking a cabinet, her indirect responsibility for the election of President Van Buren, are matters of history pursued with tireless research by Miss Pollack and related with copious quotation from the newspapers of the period. Thanks to Peggy's own vitality and to the gusto with which the author attacks her subject, the narrative has managed not to founder under the weight of evidence.

The beautiful and vivacious woman who set Washington society by the ears under the stout support of Old Hickory was the daughter of a Washington hotel keeper, an audacious and irresistible Irishman named William O'Neale. His Franklin House was the best hotel in the city, and his patrons were senators and government officials. Here pretty Peggy grew up, petted and spoiled for her beauty and her ready tongue. Here she early learned to take an interest in politics, and here, at 16, she met and married, within a fortnight, a handsome sailor, John Timberlake, purser, United States Navy. Timberlake was unfortunate in his ventures, he took to drink, and both he and his wife turned for help to John Henry Eaton. Widowed, Peggy married Eaton, who was Andrew Jackson's protégé, and when Jackson entered the White House Senator Eaton came into the Cabinet as Secretary of War.

War in Washington

Straightway there was war in Washington, a social war involving the gentle Secretary of War and his high-spirited wife, other members of the Cabinet and their wives, the diplomatic corps and the President and his private household. Washington society refused to accept the innkeeper's daughter, the purser's widow, even though she was the wife of a Cabinet member. The President, remembering that his own wife had broken her heart over the mire thrown at her during his campaign, was stirred to the depths by this attack on one whose situation seemed too much like that which had cost him the life of his Rachel. He devoted two years of his administration to a consistent defense of Mrs. Eaton. He even dismissed his own niece, Emily Donelson, who acted as his hostess, because she disagreed with him about Mrs. Eaton. "Peggy Eaton was a political issue which divided society even more sharply than slavery, tariff or the national bank." The solution was the dissolving of the Cabinet. The members resigned. The country wanted "to know why." The newspapers told them, and the war went on from every printing press, pulpit and private home in the land.

Conquest of Spain

A little later the next President, Van Buren, also friendly to the Eatons, appointed Eaton Minister to Spain. There Peggy became the intimate friend of the Queen Regent, and for a brief season enjoyed a triumph of political and social influence.

After her second husband's passing, Peggy devoted herself to bringing up her grandchildren and lived in an atmosphere of the most sober respectability. Then suddenly, at 60, she took a third husband, this one a 19-year-old Italian dancing master. After a period of apparent peace, the young husband eloped with his wife's granddaughter and the bulk of her fortune. There was a divorce, and as Mrs. Eaton again, Peggy lived quietly in Washington until 1879.

The author has given a clear impression of a lively, witty, determined woman, beautiful, not above scratching women who rilghted her, much beyond most women of her time in her grasp of politics, but willing to rest her power on personal appeal. But Miss Pollack has left us entirely in doubt as to whether President Jackson or Washington society was in the right about Peggy's character. And she has taken away some of the enjoyment of reading her book by a forced use of words and by obscure phrasing.

At Oxford in the Eighties

An Oxford Portrait Gallery, by Janet Courtney. London: Chapman & Hall. 1931. 12s. 6d.

OXFORD in the '80s was a delightful and stimulating place, full of eager young students who were later to attain, if not the most ringing kind of fame, at least a steady and lasting repute. There were David George Hogarth, whose "Wandering Scholar in the Levant" was to be acclaimed as a second "Eothen"; Hugh Chisholm, the man who first made the Encyclopædia Britannica a best-seller; the earliest ladies of Oxford, who boldly stormed the still overwhelmingly masculine university in the days when girl students might not attend lectures nor even walk down the High without chaperons; and finally, the most celebrated of all, Gertrude Bell, who during the war was to render such valuable service in the Near East, and become what the newspapers loved to call "The Uncrowned Queen of Mesopotamia."

Mrs. Courtney, who took her degree in 1888, knew them all, and in her light and graceful style, with a wealth of illustrative quotations from their books and private letters, she has passed on her knowledge to her readers. We see Gertrude Bell, bursting into her room early one April morning, calling excitedly, "I've got a hat, Janet, but a hat! Come and see it"; and, in a graver mood, completely disconcerting Prof. S. R. Gardiner, the chief authority on the early Stuart period, by beginning her viva voce examination for her degree with the remark, "I fear I don't quite agree with your view of Charles I"; and later Mrs. Courtney communicates something of that magic of Arabia, where "to wake in that desert dawn was like waking in the heart of an opal." But vividly as she succeeds in depicting the "radiant ardor" of Gertrude Bell, Mrs. Courtney is even more charming in her chapter on Gertrude Bell's stepmother, Florence Bell, whose ever-youthful temper and gentle energy are singularly attractive.

The section on Hugh Chisholm shows how that accomplished scholar made the Encyclopædia Britannica as popular in Britain as in America, and incidentally reveals that as late as 1909 the editorial sanctum of The Times knew nothing of stenographers. In 23 years a mere 10,000 copies of the Encyclopædia had been sold in Britain, as against 300,000 in other English-speaking countries. That was the position when Chisholm became editor. Introducing methods of high-speed salesmanship and abundant advertising, Chisholm sold, in the first 300 weeks, "more than 1,500,000 volumes weighing more than 5500 tons," reaching for one day a maximum sale of upward of £30,000, and for one week, £100,000. Thus, and not otherwise, did the Encyclopædia Britannica enter the ranks of the Edgar Wallaces and the A. S. M. Hutchinsons.

In Justice to Parnell

Parnell Vindicated: the Lifting of the Veil, by Henry Harrison. London: Constable. 17s. New York: Richard R. Smith. $5.

THIS book is written with enthusiasm. Captain Harrison makes no secret of the fact that he loved and admired Charles Stewart Parnell. "I make no claim," he says, "to be dispassionate. He was my friend. His personality as a friend, comrade, chief, was attractive to me. . . . The man himself, for sheer force, self-controlled and consciously guided, for sincerity of purpose and intellectual honesty, for unclouded perception of values in fact and in action, for that quality which leads a man to stake everything, himself, his all, whenever and wherever a supreme issue finds him, impressed me as no other man that I have ever met or of whom I have had knowledge in our generation." But as Captain Harrison himself suggests, one is not less likely to understand a man because one has sympathy for him.

Immediately after Parnell had been conclusively proved innocent of any approval of the Phoenix Park crime of 1882, his career was ruined and the prospects of the Irish Nationalist Party smashed by the divorce proceedings instituted against him and Mrs. O'Shea. Because of its profound influence upon the course of English and Irish politics, this is one of the few divorce cases upon which it is essential that the historian should be exhaustively informed. Until the publication of Captain Harrison's book, all the available evidence has indicated that Parnell's relations with Captain O'Shea were characterized by deceit, subterfuge and dishonesty. Yet Parnell himself wrote: "If this case is ever fully gone into . . . you may rest assured that it will be shown that the dishonor and the discredit have not been on my side." Captain Harrison's work, in its accumulation of evidence and the new light that it throws on the whole story, proves that Parnell was right.

He never attempted to defend himself from the charges brought against him. This reticence, which has unjustly turned public opinion against him, was in keeping with his whole career. When Gladstone read to the House of Commons selections of a particularly seditious nature from Parnell's speeches, the House was greatly excited, but Parnell remained quite unmoved, the only man in the assembly who seemed to have no interest in what was happening. When Gladstone sat down, Parnell did not rise to reply. It was later found that Gladstone had been reading from completely inaccurate reports. Again, after the Pigott letter had been proved a forgery, the entire Liberal Party in the Commons, and many Conservatives, rose in token of respect as Parnell entered the House. He took not the least notice of them. Few men have had such astounding capacity for making a scene by simply refusing to make a scene at all. It was one of his greatest qualities, springing from an amazing self-control. But in the O'Shea case it has caused his reputation great damage, which Captain Harrison's book at last repairs.

Pam, Ever-Young

Pam's Own Story, by Baroness von Hutten. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.

SOME characters in fiction never become convincing, but always contrive to be popular. Baroness von Hutten's Pam is one of these. "Pam," the novel which introduced that homely but lively young heroine 26 years ago, was so favorably received that the author was encouraged to follow it with others of a like nature—"What Became of Pam," "Pam at Fifty." Now comes "Pam's Own Story" to fill up some of the gaps and tell the full details of Pam's career up to the time when she was 35. We cannot see that Pam has grown any more lifelike, but a lively narrative and a vivacious style continue to carry off Pam's incredibilities, as they have done before.

Baroness von Hutten has dedicated this "life of Pam, as told by herself, and including her real love-story, to those of her old friends who have survived the 26 years." . . . "I shall write no more about her," she adds.

In the first person, therefore, Pam tells her story. What is now is the fuller account of what happened after her marriage.

The entire plot is built upon Pam's capacity for running away. She ran away twice from her grandfather's house; she ran away once with her grandfather; she ran away several times from James Peele; and she ran back at last to her little Polish husband.

Among other old friends, Pam's admirers will welcome Caliban the monkey and Jane Pilgrim, Pam's faithful maid. As for Pam herself, she continues to entertain if not to convince. The book cover advertises this as having "the fragrance, charm and vitality of the great Victorians." One might add, the Victorians after the mode of "The Duchess."

A Lost Utopia

The Grass Roof, by Younghill Kang. New York: Scribner. $3.

YOUNGHILL KANG is a Korean, educated in the classics of his own land in the schools of Japan and at Harvard. In "The Grass Roof" he has told the story of his life up to the time when, at 18, he started for America. It is a story of ambition, thirst for learning and persistence; it is also a story of homesick yearning for that lost Utopia, Korea, the Land of Morning Calm now jumbled and disordered by an international misdeal.

In his own village of Song-Dune-Chi and under his ancestral grass roof the boy was called Chung-Pa, meaning Green-of-Mountain. The village where he lived, 300 miles from Seoul, was made up entirely of his own relatives, of the clan of Han. There the people had been happy in the same costumes, dwellings, food and manners for more than a thousand years. His own family were scholars, and therefore aristocrats, but poor. His grandfather was a poet and a geomancer. One uncle was pak-sa, or doctor of letters; one was a "crazy-poet," which seems to be a title of honor; one was a "prodigal-poet." It was ordained that the boy Chung-Pa should also be a scholar. He himself early determined that he would be Prime Minister of Korea, which was the post of a poet and a scholar.

An Idyllic Picture

The earlier chapters paint an idyllic picture of life in Korea before the Japanese supremacy—a picture of serenity, of ceremonials and manners, of family loyalties, cleanliness and gayety, in a state where all the gentlemen were poets, and there was no military training and no police. Life as he knew it in his early boyhood was symbolized by his grandmother's garden, where the only changes in 100 years were the changes made by the seasons. . . . "Life in such country districts as mine was a long unbroken dream, lasting thousands of years, in which the same experiences, the same thoughts, the same life came unceasingly, like the constantly reappearing flowers of Spring, whose forms and attributes were the same, although the individuals were changing."

To the country districts the break came with devastating suddenness. After the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese were running the court and swarming into the country. The old Emperor had warned Japan against alliance with the "western barbarians" and had declared that as for Korea, she was satisfied with the ways of civilized peoples and did not propose to change. But Japan had adopted militarism and a policy of aggression. She obliged the old Emperor to abdicate in favor of a minor son, and in 1910 she declared Korea publicly annexed to Japan.

"When the news reached the grass roof in Song-Dune-Chi, my father turned a dark red and could not open his mouth; my pak-sa uncle became suddenly very old, and he shrivelled and fainted in his own room. My crazy-poet uncle sat staring straight ahead of him until far into the night. My first thought was a selfish and immature one. 'Now I cannot be a pak-sa or Prime Minister of Korea.'"

The Revolution

He became curious about western knowledge, thinking that in the learning of the West there might be hope for his people. Against his father's will he journeyed to Seoul to study, earning his way by selling his poetry, for there still were poetry-lovers in the country, and living on cucumbers when he arrived because he could buy two fat cucumbers for one penny; and studying in the Japanese government school. From Seoul he went to Tokyo, stowed away in the hull of a steamer along with the coal, sugar and beans, and in Tokyo he became one of thousands of Oriental students intent on getting a knowledge of western civilization through Japanese schools.

After a few years he was back in his native village, an object of wonder to the children for his western hair-cut and his western shoes, but received almost with apathy by his elders, since what was there left for him or for them in Korea? Yet the younger men and women had a plan, and on March 1, 1919, came the great demonstration when revolutionists all over the country with one accord cried "Mansei!" May Korea live 10,000 years! After that came innumerable jailings, and then a kind of quiescence. Chung-Pa was writing for the newspapers by this time, and one of the revolutionary leaders interested himself in urging the youth to go to America for further study. His getting out of the country is another chapter of adventure and hardship, of long laborious journeys on foot and swift returns by rail "with his hands locked" in the custody of Japanese police. At last he really did get away.

There he concludes his beautiful, slangy, Oriental, western-tinged story. The book-jacket supplies the rest of it—that he studied at Harvard, worked on Oriental subjects for the Encyclopædia Britannica, and in 1929 became lecturer in comparative literature at New York University.

The French in America

Four Cents an Acre, the story of Louisiana under the French, by Georges Oudard. New York: Brewer and Warren. $3.50.

WHEN one speaks of Louisiana, one has a picture, nowadays, of that oddly shaped bit of land, jutting down into the Gulf, and traversed by the Mississippi River, of which New Orleans is the capital and the carnival the chief interest.

This is a mistake, as every historian knows—and so it seems a pity that the American publishers of this excellent history should have fettered its scope with a picture on the jacket that could be only at the uttermost point of what was Louisiana at the time of which Oudard writes. The author makes no such mistake. It is a long time before we get down to the Gulf with him, as it was in the history of New France, which had its beginnings in Canada, and in which the St. Lawrence was known long before the Mississippi River had even been suspected of existence.

The length of the river was the measure of that Louisiana and its width covered many states now known as middle or even far west. These things we all know; one would wish the publishers had left the knowledge open, rather than veiling it with erroneous description, in word and drawing, on the outside of the book.

Inside, we get into the narrative, with end pictures giving an exquisitely beautiful map of the territory. And a story that runs along with smoothness and color, and detail of places and people and things and laws; of costume and climate and court and swamp, and history that is accurate enough, even though the reader may take offense at some of Oudard's interpretations, or at least, disagree with some of his conclusions.

To reach such conclusions is an author's privilege. Honesty in expressing them is his imperative duty, and so this last story, called "Our Louisiana" in the original, is an excellent piece of reading, and a valuable book for its birdlike quality of skimming over an immense surface, and seeing the entire landscape whole. This breadth of vision with lightness of observation has been held clearly and transcribed for English readers, in the clear English of Margery Bianco, herself a cosmopolitan author of note.

L. H. G.

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THE HOME FORUM

Across the Summer Land

SITTING here in my Connecticut cabin in the morning, I feel the warm pour of the air through my western window. It flutters the leaves of my book in passing and stirs the heavy umbels of the mountain laurel that I have set upon the sill. A "pour" of air it is; not a breeze or a zephyr, but more steady and purposeful; and yet not a wind either, but strong without violence. I think it is most like a good wayfarer who has taken many miles easily and has more miles to go.

Washed and warmed in the wave of it, I ask myself how far it has come, and fancy keeps returning to the question: "Where do the winds begin?" A child might answer that they are set in motion by the fanning of the trees, or that the daisies nodding on yonder hillock have awakened this one by their dancing. An ancient mythologer would call up the superb image of Æolus in his huge subterranean cave where he holds the winds,

Luctantes ventos, tempestatesque sonoras,

impatiently awaiting the beck of their master. And I myself incline to these and such-like naïve imaginings, rather than to the dull explanations of meteorology, because they are more pictorial and make the moving air more like a human thing. As such I am obliged to think of it, for it comes this morning like a messenger, with tidings and with memories. It recalls the happily wandering zephyr that welcomed Wordsworth on his return from London to the Lakes, and his reply:

Oh there is blessing in this gentle breeze,
A visitant that while it fans my cheek
Doth seem half conscious of the joy it brings
From the green fields and from yon azure sky.

But where does it come from? So filled it is with the rustling of leaves near at hand and the sough of the long summer grasses about the window, so entangled with fragments of bird-song, and so laden with the scent of my great pines now warming in the early sun, that I can almost fancy it a purely local current of air that wanders and flows all day up and down my small domain. But that is an absurd notion, for the winds of heaven, at least, are still free from private ownership, and even our millionaires will not soon take to collecting them. Well then, let me suppose that it takes its first impetus by a bold leap from the wooded hills, five miles off, that ennoble my western horizon. Or at least let me think it is a Connecticut wind that began by rolling down Bear Mountain up there in our northwest corner, and that it will cease this evening up on the little breakers of Long Island Sound. Such a belief would flatter the separatist in me; it would delight my quite irrational particularism. But I cannot hold fast to it. This wide strong river of air has come from farther off than the Connecticut boundary. It knows and cares as little about the imaginary lines we set down on the map as it does about the deeds recorded in the office of the town-clerk. What I call Connecticut's wind is probably New York's wind as well; it has cooled the Catskills and crossed the rocky Hudson before coming to sparkle in the birchtops of my Berkshire acres. Yes, and from much farther off than that it may have traveled to ruffle the pages of my book and fill this lonely woodland room with the scents and echoes of the summer day. For aught that I know, it may have blown from the pines of the Adirondacks and over the rich meadows of Ohio and Indiana, pouring across the land smoothly, strongly, without pause or weariness, spreading beneficence and wakening beauty in every mile. Meteorology might not support the fancy, but I choose to think that this is so. How many hours ago I can only guess, it may have moved above the burnished blue of Lake Superior, that inland sea. I think it has come up through the Great Valley and brightened the bosom of the Father of Waters. If I could take "the winds of the morning" and fly westward all this day, I should scarcely arrive at the place, on prairie or mountain or coast, where it began to breathe.

So fancy escapes from the cabin, where the floor is all a-tremble with the shadows of blown pine-needles, and passes beyond these acres, beyond Connecticut, westward-bound. Retracing in memory and imagination the long way that this air has come, I have forgotten for the moment my deliberate and somewhat self-willed provincialism; and it is as though I had compacted the total sweep of America into a single thought, or as though the fancy had gathered the essence of the land, like a wide-ranging bee, and had brought it all home to the hive of this single room.

Behold now the young corn flashing in Illinois, brandishing in magnificent multitudes its numberless armies of blekering blades! (Yet this air has counted those supple sword-points, every one.) And I see the farmsteads of that cornland, scattered sparsely, where the sunflowers blaze already eight feet high and the rambler roses foam about the windows. Oh, goodly, staunch, gaunt, and utterly American farmhouses of the cornland! Over one of them I linger for a moment because, although this pour of air did not begin there, it happens that I did. Then on, over slowly rolling rivers, past villages and thriving towns with their thousand activities, past the young giant sprawled by Lake Michigan—remembering his wonderful hundred years of toil and feeling his own stern assurance of a future in which his beauty shall match his power—past the Rock River, where again I linger for a moment for reasons of my own, and across the Mississippi—ah, the mighty name! And from there I see a thousand miles of prairie grasses billowing onward through the Dakotas and upward into Idaho, exultantly undulant under the gold sun. Is there a wider arch of sky upon earth, or a fairer floor than this? Not that my eyes have seen. And is there anywhere a nobler wall than the western mountains raise beyond? This is a roomy land of ours, with many ample spaces for our thoughts and our winds to wander through. Most vividly now I see those mountains hugely carved against the sky, enormously limned against the skyline from Montana to New Mexico and from Washington to California. Through their craggy passes also, and across their uplifted meadows where the still lakes sparkle and the bear comes lumbering down to drink, this air may have moved. In the deep glens of the Sierras, where the water ouzel swims and wings, it may have heard the calling of the far-off waterfalls. On the chapparal slopes of the Coast Range, perhaps, it has heard the high clear summons of the mountain quail—"Come Up Here! Come UP here!" But beyond that, unless it be the sigh of the live oaks and sycamores in the arroyos running up from the ocean, it can remember no other sound that might be called American save the roar of the ten-mile breaker lazily plunging.

A most pleasing task it is to the fancy thus to unravel the journey of the air, but what delights me most of all in it is the thought of the men and women I know, here and there across the summer land, whose messenger it seems to be. Have they seen the silver feet of its passing in New York and Illinois and Tennessee, in Iowa and Kansas, in Idaho and Oregon and California? Have my friends of the prairie country delighted in the billowing grass as I do in the nodding daisy heads? And have the western cottonwoods and live oaks and sequoias swept sidelong and recovered with the grace of consummate dancers that I see in my elms and pines and maples, so gladdening the eyes of my far friends? Then this moving air has bound us all together, my many friends who do not know each other. And surely it has few better things to do than to bring me, as I sit here alone in the New England woods, this sense of nation-wide companionship.

Our land is so vast that we can seldom bind it into one thought and hold it firmly before us as one country, entirely our own. Does not the Californian sometimes think of his State as not only the best of all possible states—for that might be condoned—but as the final purpose and goal for which all other states exist? I am sure, at any rate, that we in Connecticut sometimes allow ourselves to think in that way; and nothing is to be said against this fond particularism when it is held with humor and so long as we are able to transcend it, look out over our boundaries, and delight in the grandeur of the total lordly land. And that is what I have done this morning, while all America has been streaming in at my western window. I have seen America as it lies abroad now in the gold splendor of the early summer. America has been with me here in this small and quiet room—her strength, her wealth, her beauty, her mountains and rivers and plains, her men and women and children, her vivid cities glittering in the sun. All America has been here. And the sight of her has made me love my Connecticut all the more. O. S.

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A New American Writes a Letter

Dear Techa maybe you now soon remember
I learn to write with ink in las November
Your frend José Pablo Garcia. I show you
How much I have improv because I know you
Be verry glad. My padre has now marry
Amercan lady. What her name is. Carrie.
My padre always call her name Carita
A little dear insted of señorita.
It please her too. She keep our house so pretty
It seem the cleanest place in this big city.
I tell you why I write so much now better.
She say to me Pablo write techa letter
And then she get me for myself a bottle
All for myself with ink and tell me jottle
On paper what I learn at school most neatly.
She help me and she smile like you more sweetly.
I tell her you Amercan and were born in.
I think Amercan ladies shine like mornin.
I want to be Amercan too, My padre
Tell me that I can be like my new madre
And so she buy me flag to make me happy.
I walk so strate with it and turn so snappy
George Washington have now another soljer.
Thats why Carita wanted I should told you.
Your frend José Pablo Garcia promoted
To new third grade. This by myself was wroted.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

The Centuries and Mrs. Poyser

The wayfarer walked down three worn stone steps to the clematis-wreathed porch. That porch, jutting out, formed the middle stroke of the letter E that stood for Elizabeth. The great oak door, clamped with iron and studded with ancient nails, had no knocker, but a heavy iron ring did as well. As its dull clang fell on the oak, the old house seemed to listen, as did the empty house in Walter de la Mare's poem; and perchance every blackened beam, leaning across dim-casemented rooms, waited patiently for what was to follow.

A thin little woman, with blue eyes, sandy hair, and a bright quick look, opened the door. Her glance said: "Now what is it? Eggs—broad beans—or only gossip? I'm busy, you know."

All round the air was sweet with the scent of wallflower that stood, yellow as amber, among the bright childish blue of forget-me-nots. It was the afternoon, as it always seems to be in such places, and the shadows from tall elms had begun to lengthen across the grass which, thick with daisies, crept up to an inch of the old walls.

The wayfarer faltered apologetically. Once—many years ago—she had lived in the old house. It was not a farm then. Might she see the old big oak room for a moment, only just a moment?

The great door was pushed open wider.

"Oh, come in, do!"

The farmer's wife spoke with tolerant good nature. Her blue eyes flickered with a smile. To her it was as if a child had run in from its play to ask for a slice of bread-and-sugar. She was used to showing the place to idle people, though she had no time for bread-and-sugar herself. She led the way briskly, but the wayfarer, with eyes everywhere, was not to be hurried. She knew that house better than did its present owner, for she had carried it in her heart across half the world. She knew that the door to the great room had a latch instead of a door handle, that the hall was stone flagged, that each step of the corkscrew staircase shone with use as it mounted up to little bedrooms with sloping ceilings and dormer windows. She knew that in the long uneven passage overhead the wall bulged suddenly and there were unexpected steps and corners in a shadowed part. At the door of the big oak room the farmer's wife paused.

"All out o' repair. Won't do nothen for us, they won't. Says it's too old, you know."

"Yes, of course. It's Elizabethan. They say the great Queen herself may have ridden here. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was half-brother to Sir Walter Raleigh, and this was his house, you know—"

"Aye. So they say. It's too big for us—"

The farmer's wife looked about indifferently. The great room was empty but for a halter and some harness thrown down in one corner. Four deep mullioned windows let in the afternoon sunlight on the oak walls, as they had done through the centuries. The great fireplace yawned under dimly painted crests and shields. Whatever the old room had once held of mystery, brilliant assembly, tragic happening, there was now no more. It stood empty, quietly waiting.

"Too big fer a farm. That's what it is. Cumbersome. We can't be bothered with it. Folks come, aye, an' they look at th' oak, an' talk, but they don't do nothen. There's a deal o' old things in England. Too much, I say. Old walls means dust an' crumbling. An' we're havin' a new farm built fer us, me and my man. Red brick, bathroom an' all, as ull do us fine. Just acrost the road."

"But what will happen to the old house?"

"How'd I know? Interesting—eh, it may be that to folks as hev time to look and listen to old tales; but fallin' into rack and ruin it is, an' they won't do nothen fer us here—says it ain't worth a new roof nor yet repairs—"

The wayfarer heard a familiar note. Old Elizabethan days with ruff, farthingale, and thrummed hat had slipped away, and Mrs. Poyser of a century and a half ago stood there. A blue-eyed and sandy-haired Mrs. Poyser, too, quick of speech, and railing at an absent landlord as vehemently as her sense of humor allowed her to. The thought of that red brick house was a solace to her, and she dwelt on it while the wayfarer paced the long room, and looked through mullioned windows on calm water-meadows and an overgrown orchard. Behind her the old room seemed full of the brooding peace of centuries.

"Thank you," she said. "I am glad I have seen it again."

They went out, and the farmer's wife sped the wayfarer forth with a smile.

"You'll see it, sure, as you go along," she said, and the wayfarer knew she meant the new red brick house that was being built. It certainly was not to be ignored, but the backward glance was for the old house; so old that it seemed to lean, with the sunlight and moonlight of many centuries lying in turn through the dim windows on its oaken floors.

LOCH LINNHE extends from the junction of the Sound of Mull and the Firth of Lorne, directly northeast through Argyllshire, into the heart of Inverness, where it is connected by the famous Caledonian Canal with Loch Ness. The whole watercourse cuts straight across Scotland, from the Atlantic Ocean to the North Sea.

Loch Linnhe is not unknown to the world, although the name would probably puzzle many as to its nationality were it not for the prefix. It is a route taken regularly by tourist steamers and its name is carried far and wide by other means besides tourist propaganda. There is at least one vessel plying the seas bearing its name—a graceful windjammer. This delicately rigged craft is occasionally seen on the Thames, and actually formed the subject of several paintings in a recent exhibition.

Miss Helen Stevenson in Port Appin, Loch Linnhe, gives us one of her all too rare and delightful prints of Scottish scenery. This time it appears to include a view of one of the tiniest ports on the west coast. It certainly is a port; if a landing stage for seagoing vessels is a necessary concomitant, especially if the landing stage bears a hoisting apparatus in the shape of a small crane or derrick. Furthermore, there is a lighthouse perched on a rock just off shore which adds to its importance. The dilapidated jetty does not suggest much demand for commercial facility, neither do the deserted beaches round about. The fact that three children are playing around two lone rowing boats enhances its remoteness; for where three children are, one may well expect three times more—at least on a seashore.

Miss Stevenson has expressed a wonderful sense of open air by her subtle rendering of tones. Although it is not a moment of bright sunshine, neither is it heavy overcast weather. There is, instead, a feeling for diffused light such as so often occurs on calm days when mist floats overhead and thinly veils the sunlight. Scotland's landscape is too often pictured in sullen moods; consequently this plein air effort comes as a change, while it stands as a first-rate specimen of wood-block production.

Idag

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HVAD er vor første Tanke om Morgenen, naar vi vaagner for at hilse en ny Dag? Er det Beklagelse over, at Arbejdet skal begynde igen; at der alt for snart vil blive stillet svære Krav til vor Tid? Eller byder vi hver gryende Morgen velkommen med en Hjertets glade Opløftelse og med Salmistens Sang: "Denne er Dagen, som Herren har beredt; lader os fryde og glæde os paa den!"

I Dag strækker gyldne Timer sig fremover med utallige Lejligheder for Glæde og Tjeneste. Den saa ofte forsømte gode Gerning; den medfølende, helbredende Tanke; Taknemmelighed udtrykt for en andens venlige Tjeneste; Lovprisning til Gud for Hans mangfoldige Velsignelser—disse er uophørlige Lejligheder eller uophørlige Bønner, som velsigner vore Medmennesker og bringer en jublende Erkendelse af Guds Magt og Nærværelse til vore Hjerter. Man bør derfor staa up med glad Forventning.

Synes vor egen Byrde tung eller haard? Er vi syge, bedrøvede, uden Arbejde, savner vi Venner, er vi trykket ned af tilsyneladende Uvenner? Da kan det, at udstrække vore Hænder for at give, være netop det, der er nødvendigt for at forbedre vor egen Tilstand og opnaa en Helbredelse, der var forhalet. Ud af Fylden af sine Erfaringer har Mrs. Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, skrevet i *"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"* (S. 518), "De rige i Aanden hjælper de fattige i et stort Broderskab, idet alle har det samme Princip eller den samme Fader; og velsignet er det Menneske, som ser sin Broders Behov og afhjælper det, idet han søger sit eget i en andens Gode."

Lad os glemme Selvet. Saa vil vi ubundne og opløftede mere uvilkaarligt befinde os paa at lette vor Broders Byrde. Et lykkeligt Smil, et venligt Ord—hvilken Glæde og Hjælp kan de dog ikke i Dag bringe til en eller anden, som kæmper under en Sky af Modløshed eller Ensomhed! Vor Næste, som fremstiller en saadan kold, frastødende Forklædning over for Verden, kan maaske nære en medfødt Tro paa, at han mangler Naturlighed i at udtrykke sig. Maaske længes han efter den Venskabets Varme, som det er vor Ret at give ham denne Dag, og som vilde hjælpe ham til at bryde igennem denne ubehagelige Skal og, som et lykkeligt Guds Barn, gøre Krav paa sin Fødselsret til Frihed og Herredømme. Skal vi vedblivende gaa forbi uden at lægge Mærke til ham? Der er ingen ukærlige Børn i Guds Rige, og er det ikke en Overtrædelse af Budet "du skal ikke bære falsk Vidnesbyrd imod din Næste," naar man antager Troen paa, at der er nogen?

Maaske bliver Fremgang forhalet af Bekymring over et forhenværende Fejlgreb, af Tvivl, Frygt eller Selvfordømmelse. Ved paa denne Maade at se tilbage, vinder man imidlertid intet. Erfaringen fra Dagen i Gaar kan tjene som en Advarsel, men kun Fremgangen fra Dagen i Dag har Betydning—Fremgangen ud af falske Forestillinger om Gud og Mennesket. Hvis man hindres af en Tro paa Mangel paa Opdragelse, Mangel paa Ideer, Mangel paa Anerkendelse, saa er det nu Tiden at rette denne Tro, som er en Anstødssten for Fremgang. Mrs. Eddy siger (*ibid.*, S. 89): "Sindet er ikke nødvendigvis afhængigt af Uddannelses-Processer. Det besidder i sig selv al Skønhed og Poesi, samt Magten til at udtrykke dem"; og hun tilføjer: "Vi er alle i Stand til at gøre mere, end vi gør." Ideer er hverken nye eller gamle. De kommer fra Sindet og er evige, uden Begyndelse eller Ende. De staar til Raadighed for alle Guds Børn, og ikke mere for den ene end for den anden. Af os selv kan vi intet gøre; men naar Gud leder enhver Tanke og Handling, er der ubegrænsede Lejligheder for Udvikling, Fremskridt og Vækst.

Hvor der er Lys—en Forstaaelse af Gud—maa Tvivlens eller Frygtens, Modløshedens eller Selvforringelsens, Ulykkens eller Mangiens Mørke visselig svinde bort; thi Mørket forsvinder ved Lysets Komme; de kan ikke dvæle sammen. Hvis hver Tanke, der banker paa Døren til vor Bevidsthed, bliver adspurgt med Hensyn til, om den er skikket til at komme ind, vil der være færre uværdige Tanker og Resultater at rykke op. Saaledes vil Oprettelsen af Himmeriges Rige—Glæde, Fred, Tilfredshed, Sundhed og en Følelse af ubegrænset Overflod af godt—hurtigere blive gjort til Virkelighed i det, som Mennesker individuelt oplever.

Hvis man, efter som Dagen skrider frem, sætter det sande Begreb om Gud og Hans fuldkomne Ide, mennesket, i Stedet for enhver forurolliget eller forurolligende Tanke, enten for sig selv eller for sin Næste, vil de rolige Aftentimer udvise fornyet Mod, styrket Tro og en glad Overbevisning om Guds altid nærværende vedvarende Dag.

The Development of the Ballade

The ballade took roughly about four centuries to develop from an indeterminate dance-song to a fixed verse form. The structure of the ballade stanza was complete by the fourteenth century. We get an idea of what the various stages in the development were from the balada and the ballete. To the latter the ballade owes probably its three stanzas with the uniform rhyme scheme and refrain. Other probable contributions to the form of the ballade are to be found in the chansonniers, the song collections of the thirteenth century through a number of stanzas; there were, too, especially in multi-stanza poems composed for presentation in the *puys*, envoys in which trouvéres, judges and other notabilities were addressed by name. In the late thirteenth century, three-stanza refrain poems, with the same rhymes throughout, were written and named *balades*, and, as the fourteenth century progressed, the refrains of many lines that had characterized the ballade, in the romances and elsewhere, were generally reduced to one line. At length, at the close of the same century, the envoy, with its conventional salute to the "Prince," was annexed, and the ballade became in France a favorite poetic type for at least two centuries to come.

The ballade in the late Middle Ages captured the taste of France and even had a certain vogue in England. In the former country, from the end of the fourteenth to the beginning of the sixteenth century, it attained incredible popularity. Moreover, like its successor in favor, the sonnet, it came to be written in more or less closely connected sequences. With the importation into France in the sixteenth century of ideas derived ultimately from the literature of classical antiquity, the vogue of the ballade grew less pronounced until before the nineteenth century it was more or less sporadic in French literature. Then Théodore de Banville was the instrument by which it was revived. In England the ballade vanished with the generation after Chaucer, not to reappear there until 1873.

When once the poetic guilds of Northern France had codified the requirements for a ballade such as Cyrano improvises, the essential features of that form were no longer a matter of device. A poet who set out to write a ballade had to find a subject which could be treated in a kind of verse distinguished for its rigid and repetitious rhyme scheme. He deliberately limited his range of ideas by his decision to conform to elaborate and definite restrictions. Technique was distinctly his problem. The success of his ballade depended upon his ability to submit his inspiration to an inflexible set of fixed metrical requirements. If Chaucer, Villon and Swinburne succeeded in producing ballades that are great poetry, it is because they found the form uniquely harmonious with certain ideas which they wished to express.—From "Lyric Forms From France," by HELEN LOUISE COHEN.

I Do Remember You

I do remember you as music toned—
The lowest notes upon the deepest string—
And a great strength along them, like a vow.

I do remember you as light that floods
Through dust-beams, mellow to the empty aisles—
Shaft from some high, some confident window place,
Where all the rest have darkened, one by one.

—ROBERTA TEALE SWARTZ, in "Lilliput."

Today

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT is our first thought in the morning when we wake to greet a new day? Is there regret that work must be resumed; that, too soon, heavy demands will be made upon our time? Or, do we welcome each breaking morn with a glad uplift of the heart, and the song of the Psalmist, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it"?

Today's golden hours stretch ahead with untold opportunities for joy and service. That oft neglected good deed; the compassionate, healing thought; expressed gratitude for another's kindly service; praise to God for His manifold blessings—these are ceaseless opportunities or ceaseless prayers that bless our fellow men and bring to our own hearts a singing realization of God's power and presence. One should rise, therefore, with glad anticipation.

Does our own burden seem heavy or hard? Are we sick, sorrowful, unemployed, lacking friends, oppressed by seeming enemies? Then, to outstretch our hands in giving may be the one thing needed to improve our own condition and bring about a delayed healing. Out of the fullness of her experience Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518), "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

Let us forget self. Thus unhampered and uplifted, we shall more spontaneously apply ourselves to lessening our brother's burden. A happy smile, a friendly word—what joy and help they may bring today to one struggling under a cloud of discouragement or loneliness! Our neighbor, who presents such a cold, forbidding guise to the world, may be nursing an innate belief that he lacks spontaneity of expression. Perhaps he is longing for that warmth of friendship which it is our privilege to offer this day, and which will help him to break through this uncomfortable shell and claim his birthright of freedom and dominion as a joyous child of God. Shall we continue to pass by unheeding? There are no unloving children in God's kingdom; and is not the acceptance of the belief that there are any a transgression of the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour"?

Perhaps progress is retarded by worry over a past mistake, by doubt, fear, or self-condemnation. Nothing is gained by looking back in this way. Yesterday's experience may serve as a warning, but only the progress of today is important—progress out of false beliefs about God and man. If one is hindered by a belief of lack of education, lack of ideas, lack of appreciation, now is the time to correct these beliefs, which are a stumbling-block to progress. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 89): "Mind is not necessarily dependent upon educational processes. It possesses of itself all beauty and poetry, and the power of expressing them;" and she adds, "We are all capable of more than we do." Ideas are neither new nor old. They come from Mind and are eternal, without beginning or end. They are available to all of God's children, and not more to one than to another. Of ourselves we can do nothing; but with God guiding every thought and act, there are unlimited opportunities for development, advancement, and growth.

Where there is light—an understanding of God—the darkness of doubt or fear, discouragement or self-depreciation, unhappiness or lack, must surely vanish; for darkness disappears with the coming of light; they cannot abide together. If each thought that knocks at the door of our consciousness is challenged as to its fitness to enter, there will be fewer unworthy thoughts and results to root out. Thus the establishment of the kingdom of heaven—joy, peace, contentment, health, and a sense of the unlimited abundance of good—will all the sooner be realized in individual experience.

As the day progresses, if each troubled or troubling thought is replaced with the true concept of God and his perfect idea, man, whether for self or for a brother, the quiet evening hours will register renewed courage, strengthened faith, and a joyous conviction of God's ever present continuous day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts, Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

Trembling Diamond Water-Drops

Oft have you seen a swan superbly frowning,
And with proud breast his own white shadow crowning;
He slants his neck beneath the waters bright
So silently, it seems a beam of light
Come from the galaxy: anon he sports,—
With outspread wings the Naiad Zephyr courts,
Or ruffles all the surface of the lake
In striving from its crystal face to take
Some diamond water-drops, and them to treasure
In milky nest, and sip them off at leisure.
But not a moment can he there insure them,
Nor to such downy rest can he allure them;
For down they rush as though they would be free,
And drop like hours into eternity.
Just like that bird am I in loss of time,
Whene'er I venture on the stream of rhyme;
With shatter'd boat, oar snapt, and canvas rent,
I slowly sail, scarce knowing my intent;
Still scooping up the water with my fingers,
In which a trembling diamond never lingers.

—JOHN KEATS. Poems.

Great-Uncle Vely Aga

It was during the summer of the same year when one evening, in our garden, I realized for the first time my charming old great-uncle, Vely Aga.

All of us had assembled in the garden, as we usually did on summer evenings. Grandfather . . . walking up and down under the long vine-trellis. Granny and Teïzé were gardening, while Fikriyar, bare-footed, was watering, filling her watering cans from the lions' mouths.

Warm, balmy, and sweet was the garden, while in the liquid blue of the twilight sky trembled one single star in a silvery haze. I must have seen the sky many times before, but this was my first impression of a star. As I was looking up through the leaves at the sky Vely Aga slowly came nearer and patted my head softly. He was dressed in those picturesque blue embroidered loose pantaloons and the vest of the Anatolian notable, and over his fez he wore a soft cream-colored silk turban. He had the large eyes of the Eastern Anatolian, the hooked nose and the white beard. His mild air, soft gestures, and the low, quiet voice were as different from grandfather's as the windless summer air is from a storm, yet both had their personal charm for me.

He had come from Kemah partly to visit his eldest brother, and partly to buy presents for a son of his who was to be married after the Kurban Bairam. He set me on his knees, and looked at my face, saying that I had the eyes and the eyebrows of my Kemah relatives. "So much like Kezban she would be, if she only had pink cheeks," he said to granny. Whoever Keeban was, everyone from Kemah told me that I was a city reproduction of her. I asked Uncle Vely about the star. He looked puzzled but could not say what it was. "I don't know what it is," he said. "I know that Allah has created it and the rest of the heavens for us."

Uncle Vely stayed with us a fortnight. He occupied a room in the selamlik. He brought with him a subtle refinement, a balmy atmosphere; and the feeling in the house . . . was soothed into an interval of happy peace. He bought all kinds of beautiful silk vests, blue costumes, printed kerchiefs, and ivory combs, and he started for Kemah sometime before the Kurban Bairam. I think I missed him most of all.—From "Memoirs of Halide Edib."

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Baltic-American Shippers Combine

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish-Baltic North Atlanttic Freight Conference is the name of a new combine formed by seven shipping companies engaged in the transport of wood pulp from Sweden to the United States.

The object of the Swedish-Baltic group is to rationalize the transport of wood pulp from Sweden to North America through coöperation between the seven shipping companies. The new combine has no less than 12 to 15 sailings a month, which fact will afford increased facilities to the wood pulp makers to adapt themselves to the American market conditions and selling opportunities.

At the same time there are reported signs of renewed activity in the Swedish freight market. Of the laid-up tonnage of the Swedish merchant fleet about 10 per cent, or roughly 50,000 tons, has been again put into active service.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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GOLF, TENNIS, SAFE SURF BATHING, SADDLE HORSES, RIDING SCHOOL and DANCING
Also Operating The Charlesgate, one of Boston's Best Hotels
Herbert G. Summers

Longwood Garden Hotel
Onset, Cape Cod, Mass.
America's Vacation Playground
Country and seashore combined. Sandy beach. Water temperature 72° to 80°. New ballroom, orchestra. Weekly program of pleasure. Foods of unusual quality and variety. Cool, comfortable rooms with bath or running water. Hot and cold showers on all floors. Rates $25 to $45 weekly.

Hotel Worthy
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
250 rooms, 200 with baths. Rooms from $2.00, with bath $2.50. Cafeteria and a la Carte dining room.
Summer Hotel, Worthy Inn, Manchester, Vt.
JAMES T. BROWN, Prop.

The PINES Cape Cod
COTUIT, MASS.
A Summer Hotel with non-housekeeping cottages, especially adapted for families with growing children. Open until October 1. Vegetables from our own garden. $35 to $65 per week American plan. Boating, Bathing, Golf, Tennis.
C. D. Crawford, Manager

Rhode Island

Always a Cool Breeze at the
Ocean House
WATCH HILL, R. I.
One of the leading summer resorts on the Atlantic Coast.
Our broad, extensive verandas afford a wonderful view of the ocean. Glass enclosed sun porch. Large, airy rooms, spacious closets, private connecting baths.
Automatic sprinklers throughout.
18-Hole Golf Course—Tennis—Excellent Bathing Beach — Good Roads. Dancing, Daily Concerts. Afternoon Tea. Select Clientele. Table and Service Excellent. American Plan.
JOHN J. HENNESSY, *Manager*
Winter Resort: Virginia Inn, Winter Park, Fla.

PLIMPTON HOTEL
WATCH HILL
All water sports. Golf. Tennis. Dancing. Delightful clientele. Excellent cuisine.
J. J. SWEENEY, Manager
Also several housekeeping cottages on season rental.

A World-Famous Ocean Resort Near Boston—for a day's outing or longer
THE VIKING
NEWPORT, R. I.
125 ROOMS · 100 BATHS
PRIVATE BEACH · FINE GOLF COURSES
Restaurants Feature Sea Food
70 Miles from Boston—Route 138

You Can Plan Your Trips and Tours from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GOLF
Enjoy one of the sportiest courses in New England. Special green fee for our guests, $1.00 for June and September. Season rates.

COME on CAPE COD to THE NEW TERRACE GABLES and COTTAGES
FALMOUTH HEIGHTS
MASSACHUSETTS
Warm Bathing Now
Water Temperature 68°
Every room now has private bath or hot and cold running water.
Tel. Falmouth 1200. WEBSTER L. DRAPER

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The Admiral
Cape May, New Jersey
A beautiful modern fireproof hotel located directly on the ocean front.
Outdoor Sea Water Swimming Pool. Golf. Tennis. Surf Bathing. Saddle Horses
Concert and Dance Orchestra. Modest Rates.
George M. Boughton, Manager

OCEAN HOTEL
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
"Comfort Without Extravagance"
$2.50 up European $5 up American
Capacity 400
EWELL & CRAWFORD, Owners-Mgrs.

The WINDSOR
On Cape May's Cool Ocean Front
PRIVATE BATHS—ELEVATOR
CAPACITY 300
Reservations made at rates in keeping with present conditions. American Plan.
BOOKLET *M. HALPIN*

Buena Vista
Corner HECK and BEACH AVES.
OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
One Block from the Beach.
Running Water in all rooms.
MRS H. GREENWOOD Asbury Park 3180

HOTEL DELAWARE
BOARDWALK AT THIRD STREET
OCEAN CITY, N. J.
Ocean City's Newest Beachfront Hotel
All modern conveniences. Personal service. Near Golf Course. Bathing facilities. Garage on premises.
CALVER ANDERSON, Manager

The ALLAIRE
Spring Lake Beach — N.J.
On the Ocean Front. Private Bathing Beach and Pavilion. Tennis. Music and Dancing. Two 18-hole golf courses. Capacity 200. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES, Owner. COLGATE HOLMES, Manager. Phone 940

Connecticut

LANTERN HILL HOMESTEAD
Near OLD MYSTIC, CONN.
Special rates for families. Real country food. On beautiful fresh water lake. Swimming, boating, fishing, woods. Ask for folder. Box M, Lantern Hill Homestead, Old Mystic, Connecticut.

New York City

The Mayflower
A quiet, beautiful residential hotel—with transient accommodations. Facing Central Park, minutes from Grand Central & N.Y. Depots.
Near Christian Science church
Excellent cuisine. Electric Serving Pantries. $6.00 up per day. Special monthly rates.
Central Park West
61st to 62nd St., New York

STOP
AT A HOTEL OF KNOWN REPUTATION
At rates as low as possible in keeping with good accommodations
NEW AND MODERN! Under the ownership-management of T. ELLIOTT TOLSON
RATES
Single... $3.00 to $4.00
Double... $3.00 to $6.00
Famous Table d'Hote Restaurants Luncheon 50c Dinner $1.00
Also A La Carte Service
The HOTEL BRISTOL
129 W. 48th ST. EAST of B'WAY
NEW YORK.

Atlantic City

HOTEL LUDY
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST, CENTRALLY LOCATED FIREPROOF
South CAROLINA AVE. AT ATLANTIC CITY
A Beachfront Hotel . . . . Just off the Walk
FOURTH JULY WEEK-END
Friday, Saturday & Sunday $18 $23 and $24 including all meals
A special holiday rate of $18 for Friday, Saturday and Sunday 'til after supper, including all meals and all the features of this outstanding resort hotel.
Three Sun Decks. Vita-glass Solarium. Fresh and salt water baths.
Write or wire reservations now!
R. B. LUDY, M.D.

Hotel Morton
Atlantic City, N. J.
300 Rooms—half with bath. Renowned for real hospitality and good food. "Rich in the things that make people happy" Sun decks Crow's Nest Solarium Sea Water Swimming Pool Orchestra —twice daily. Bell & Cope Ownership Management.

Hotel Jefferson
KENTUCKY AVE. near BEACH
..ATLANTIC CITY..
10 FLOORS OF MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL LUXURY
UNOBSTRUCTED OCEAN VIEW ROOMS
Ownership Management
FETTER & HOLLINGER, INC.

The WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave., 300 Feet from Boardwalk
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Known for Its Excellent Table and Home-like Atmosphere
American and European Plans . . . All outside rooms. Running water, private baths, bathing from Hotel . . . Write for booklet and moderate rates.
J. Biddle Ellis, Managing Director

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Hotel Princeton
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach
New & Modern. European Plan
Private Baths
Telephones in All Rooms Rates $2.00 and Up
CARROLL W. BROWN

Pennsylvania

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
Chestnut Street at Ninth
PHILADELPHIA
Where guests are assured hospitality worthy of Philadelphia's notable traditions. 1200 rooms, each with bath. Garage facilities.
Horace Leland Wiggins, *Managing Dir.*
Rates Commence at $4

To Our Readers
Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

New York City

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

The COPLEY-PLAZA
Recognized as one of the finest hotels in the world, richly furnished and modern in every respect . . . located in historic Copley Square, probably the most accessible and attractive spot in Boston.
ARTHUR L. RACE
Managing Director

The PLAZA
Ideally located on Fifth Avenue at Central Park. The Plaza offers the highest standards of hospitality and cuisine. Near business, transportation, theatres, and shops, yet away from the noise of the city.
FRED STERRY, President
JOHN D. OWEN, Manager

1400 Rooms, each with tub and shower bath, Servidor . . . every modern appointment—
at the new and beautiful
HOTEL LINCOLN
44TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY
"Just a Step from Broadway"
Reasonable Rates
Maximum Comfort
Maximum Service
ROY MOULTON, Manager

★
ONE OF NEW YORK'S
DISTINGUISHED HOTELS
Located in the fashionable Park Avenue section, easily accessible to shops and theatres. Delightful atmosphere, excellent cuisine.
DAILY RATES
Single, with bath $5
Double, with bath $8
Weekly or monthly rates on request
HOTEL NEW WESTON
Madison Ave. at 50th St.
New York City

It's amazingly economical to stay at HOTEL NEW YORKER
43 stories tall . . . 2500 rooms, each with radio, Servidor, both tub and shower, circulating ice water. Four popular-priced restaurants, all cooled by refrigerated air. Rates $3.50 and up.
HOTEL NEW YORKER
NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL
RALPH HITZ, *Managing Director*
34th Street at 8th Avenue, New York
Tunnel to Pennsylvania Station

Hotel Franconia
1-2-3 Rooms
FURNISHED · UNFURNISHED
Weekly, Monthly or Yearly Rentals
SERVING PANTRIES · CEDAR CLOSETS · RESTAURANT
20 West 72nd Street
Tel. Trafalgar 3800 :: New York City

Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates
Attractive Lounges
Rooms with Running Water
Single . . . 1.75, 2.00
Double, 2 persons 2.25
Rooms with Private Bath
Single 2.50, 3.00
Double 2 persons 2.50, 3.00, 3.50
No Higher Rates
Excellent Restaurant
Write for Special Weekly Rates
HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th St.
30 East 30th St.
New York City

80 STEPS... from Church to Home
. . A number of readers of the Monitor have come to The Cambridge Hotel because it's hardly half-a-block from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, at Central Park West. But The Cambridge Hotel itself is the reason why they stay here!
The most complete 1, 2 and 3 room suites you've ever seen...chambers beautifully furnished in early American maple...luxurious living rooms . . . simply enormous closets . . . full hotel service...fine restaurant in building . . electric refrigeration optional . . .
Special summer rates, monthly or week-by-week.
. . . Write for booklet or come and see Mr. Speer.
The Cambridge
60 WEST 68th STREET
2nd Church of Christ Scientist is at the Corner
NEW YORK

ROOM-BATH $2.50
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM!
HOTEL PRESIDENT
48½ St. WEST of B'WAY
Best Hotel Value in New York
Single. $3, $3.50
Double. $3.50, $4, $4.50
Single Weekly, $15.00
Double Weekly, $22.00
Chickering 4-3800
J. S. SUITS, Mgr.
FREE GARAGE!

A Broadway Paradox
The Hotel Woodward
Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK
Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
RATES MOST REASONABLE

1½ BLOCKS FROM PENN. STATION
HERALD SQUARE HOTEL
116 West 34th St.
Just off Broadway
NEW YORK
NEWLY FURNISHED
NEWLY DECORATED
NEW MANAGEMENT
Large, Airy, Comfortable Rooms
Single Room $2.00 to $3.50
Double Room $3.00 to $4.50
Refined :: Quiet :: Homelike
Special Weekly and Permanent Rates

TIMES SQUARE
HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-13 WEST 45th ST. NEW YORK CITY
3 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS
W. JOHNSON QUINN, *president*
Rates and Booklet on application

Iroquois Hotel
NEW YORK
Forty-Fourth Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
Single Room with Bath.....$3 up
Special Rates by the Week
M. E. FRITZ, President and Treasurer
G. C. BOEST, Vice Pres. and Manager

RALEIGH HALL
DAILY $1.50 Without Bath
With Bath $2 up
WEEKLY without Bath $7
With Bath $10
A RESIDENCE FOR MEN
105 West 47th Street
NEW YORK CITY
With the Atmosphere of an Exclusive Club For Business and Professional Men
Complete Service Clean Quiet, Attractive Rooms.
C. Vincent Blair, Manager

New York State

"Where guests return each season because they WANT to"
The WYANDOTTE
Bellport, Long Island
Provides particular people with the kind of a vacation that appeals to all the family—grownups and kiddies. It is under the personal direction of Mr. George Kreamer, who operates the Naples Hotel, Naples, Fla., in the winter.
Beautifully located in a choice setting overlooking Great South Bay, and unusually convenient to New York by rail and motor, this homelike hotel provides every comfort. Rooms with bath, single or en suite; excellent food. Lots of amusements—swimming, boating, golfing, tennis, horseback riding. (18-hole golf course within ¾ mile.)
Near Christian Science church.
Reservations for season, week-ends and holidays.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK CITY
will enjoy the convenient location, the delightful services of The Emerson. Near three Christian Science churches.
Single rooms, bath, from $2.50
Double room, bath, from
Parlor, bedroom, bath, from $5.00
Special weekly rates
HOTEL EMERSON
166 West 75th Street
Under KNOTT *Management*

In ALBANY, it's the
DE WITT CLINTON

Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel . . . friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come . . . we'll make you happy.
A Knott hotel · John J. Hyland, Manager

THE DEAN HOUSE
AND COTTAGES LAKE MAHOPAC, N.Y.
Golf Course Adjacent to Hotel Grounds.
Reservations now being made for season. Also cottage suites of 3 rooms and bath, with hotel service. Phone Mahopac 373.

FOREST HOUSE
NOW OPEN
GOLF—ALL SPORTS
Between Two Beautiful Lakes
DEAN OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

The Palatine
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

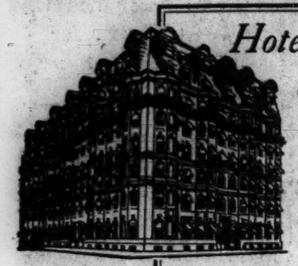
300 rooms with bath $2.00 up
Hotel Touraine
A. A. SORRER, Managing Director
BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE
STUYVESANT
Buffalo's Largest Apartment Hotel
BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH
Restaurant under our supervision

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

Greater Boston

Hotel HEMENWAY



BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person		$3.00 a day and up
Two persons	(double bed)	$4.00 a day and up
Two persons	(single beds)	$5.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, *Manager*

BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE CHARLES RIVER AND ESPLANADE

Fensgate Hotel

Rooms, all with Bath
Moderately Priced
Excellent Cuisine

534 Beacon Street
Not far from The Mother Church

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

CHARLES M. ANNIS

THE

Charlesgate Hotel

BOSTON, MASS.

Situated in the most beautiful part of the Back Bay District at the corner of Beacon, Charlesgate East and Marlboro Streets with an unobstructed view of the Fenway and Charles River Basin.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN From June 1 to October 1

	Per Day
One room, with bath, for one	$3.00-$4.00
One room, with bath, for two	4.00- 6.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath for two	5.00- 8.00
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath for three	6.00-10.00
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath for four	10.00-12.00

One of the most centrally located hotels for visitors to Boston. Five minutes' walk to the Christian Science church.

Fritz Carlton Hotel

BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON

Five minutes walk to Christian Science church

Rooms and suites, $2 to $8 a day

Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ
Res. Mgr., THOS. F. KEANE

The Beaconsfield

1731 Beacon Street
Brookline (Boston), Mass.

"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"

Unrivaled as to Location. Distinguished for its appointments and service. Select American Plan Dining Room.

New Fireproof Garage

Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

To Boston!

for modern travelers by air, rail or highway—two convenient and pleasing destinations—on either side of Copley Square. Room with bath $3-$5.

HOTEL LENOX

and Hotel Brunswick—L. C. Prior, Pres.

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue
The Distinctive Boston House

A quiet charming, homelike hotel within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.

Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates

C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

HOTEL MINERVA

(Opp Christian Science church)

214 Huntington Ave., Boston

Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath, $2.50 to $3.50. Double, $4. $5. Special weekly rates.

CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA

The best of the kind, connected.

H. C. DEMETER

The Savoy

455 COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON

Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.

All rooms with bath.

Single, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50
Double $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Four—suite of parlor, bedroom, bath, $5, $6 a day.

Weekly rate one day off in seven

Meals served in rooms without extra charge.

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cool . . .

light rooms with perfect ventilation. In Boston's Back Bay, on tree-lined Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street, there is always pure, healthful air. American or European Plan.

"Service with a Smile."

Abbott Hotels Corp. Karl P. Abbott President

THE VENDOME

BOSTON

Hotel Victoria

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Special Rates for Tourists During Summer Months

CONVENIENT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Hotel Westminster

BOSTON

Centrally located on beautiful Copley Square

Special Rates: Single room and bath $3.00
Double room and bath $5.00

Enjoy Dinner on the Roof Garden

Hotel Bellevue

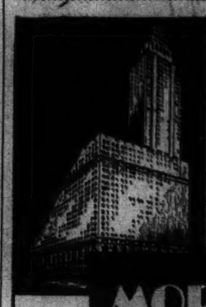
BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE

Cafeteria Restaurant

Rooms with bath, $3.50 up

Men Only.
VISITING BOSTON?
Stay With Us and Save Money
TECHNOLOGY CHAMBERS
8 IRVINGTON ST.
Rates $1.75, $1.50 and $2.00
Near Back Bay Station

Chicago



Luxury with Economy

A guest at the Morrison enjoys all the luxuries that only a hotel of premier standing can offer. Yet rates are remarkably low. Sub-rentals pay all the ground rent. The saving is passed on to guests.

CHICAGO'S
MORRISON HOTEL
Corner of Madison and Clark Streets

For Restful Sleep

Our large luxurious beds induce that restful sleep desired by the traveler.

2000 ROOMS, $2.50 UP

Every room in the Morrison Hotel is an outside room, with bath, circulating ice water, bed-head reading lamp and Servidor. A housekeeper is stationed on each floor.

World's Tallest Hotel—46 Stories High

The Hamilton

DULUTH, MINN., 1418 E. Superior St.

MODERATE RATES

Excellent Café Meals and Service Unsurpassed

Residential Hotel with cordial, homelike atmosphere

The DAHL HOUSE

SUMMER RESORT

HOTEL and COTTAGES

Swimming, Boating, Fishing, Golf and other summer activities.

CHISAGO CITY, MINNESOTA
40 miles from the Twin Cities

THE CURTIS HOTEL

Largest in Minneapolis

"Radio in Every Room"

TARIFF $2 AND UP

Minnesota

STOP—PLAY AWHILE in ST. PAUL

Center of Minnesota's Vacationland of 10,000 Lakes

Enjoy the Hospitality of St. Paul's Greater Hotel

LOWRY

STATS OPERATED

500 Rooms—500 Baths

Rates for One: $2.50 to $5.00
Rates for Two: $3.50 to $7.00

350-car ramp garage within building

"AN ADDRESS OF DISTINCTION"

EXCEPTIONAL SUMMER ADVANTAGES

OVERLOOKING Lake Michigan . . . with parklands . . . beaches and bridle path close at hand . . . Restfully quiet . . . yet within a few minutes of the Loop stores . . . and theatres. Rooms are light . . . airy . . . foods tempt the lagging summer appetite. *Rates begin at $5.00 per day. Permanent Suites at Special Discounts.*

THE DRAKE
HOTEL, CHICAGO
Under Blackstone Management

GREEN GABLES

HOTEL AND GRILL

3920 Lake Park Ave., CHICAGO
Telephone ATLantic 1005

Beautifully situated, facing Outer Drive and Lake Michigan, only 12 minutes from the Loop. Room, $12 per week, including two meals per day. Free parking space. Near Christian Science church.

DREXEL VIEW HOTEL

DREXEL BLVD. AT 44TH ST., CHICAGO

Homelike residential apartments for particular people. Excellent food at moderate prices.

Room and bath $2.00 and up per day
Room and bath $10.00 and up per week

Special rates, American plan

Garage, 50c per day

3 blocks to a Christian Science church. Good transportation.

Illinois

PEORIA
ILLINOIS

500 Rooms 500 Baths
1 person $2.50-$5.00
2 persons $4.00-$8.00

On the shortest and fastest Coast to Coast motor highway

350-car fireproof garage in connection

HOTEL PÈRE MARQUETTE

EVANSHIRE

EVANSHIRE HOTEL

A QUIET HOTEL HOME
IDEAL TRANSPORTATION

Main at Hinman, EVANSTON, ILL.

Wisconsin

DIXIE LODGE

ON BALSAM LAKE, WISCONSIN

A refined summer home for you and your family. Modern lodge, cottages with electric light, running water, toilets and stoves. Good beach. Water sports. Black bass, northern pike, crappies. Nine-hole golf course on estate. Tennis, croquet, Shetland ponies, saddle horses. Music, private dancing.

For folder write J. A. STEELE, BALSAM LAKE, WIS., or phone through Amery.

THE SAYNER

HOTEL and BUNGALOWS on PLUM ISLAND

Modern Hotel and Bungalows in virgin timber. Golf, fishing, swimming and riding. A quiet, restful place for your vacation. Write for July rates.

S. M. SAYNER, Sayner, Wisconsin

THE HIGHLAND HOTEL

On beautiful Lake Delavan, fifty acres of playground surrounding a very modern hotel and cottages equipped to accommodate five hundred guests. All amusements including a nine-hole golf course and cement tennis courts. This is the forty-fifth season under the same management.

Let us figure the cost of a vacation for the entire family in clean, wholesome surroundings.

Chas. A. Sage, Inc., Delavan, Wisc.

Washington, D. C.

The DODGE HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charm of atmosphere . . . plus excellent food . . . plus the convenience of an established "No Tipping" service.

NEAR THE CAPITOL

AMBASSADOR HOTEL

14th and K Downtown

Two blocks from Christian Science church. Radio in every room. Swimming pool free to guests. 300 rooms from $2.50 up

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST

Hotel Continental

Opposite Union Station
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Headquarters for New England Tourists

250 Rooms, Bath Connecting
Rates, Single $2 to $4; Double $3 to $7
European Plan

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Burlington Hotel

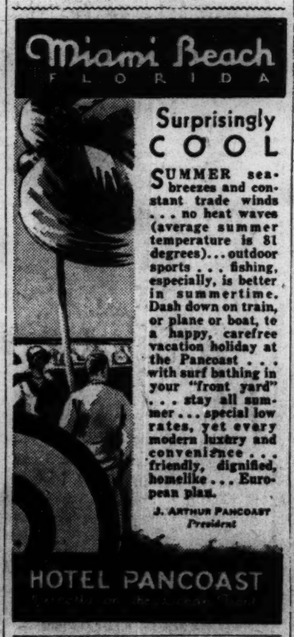
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 350 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep.

Double Room $2 Per Person
Free Garage

Florida



Surprisingly COOL

SUMMER sea-breezes and constant trade winds . . . no heat waves (average summer temperature is 81 degrees) . . . outdoor sports . . . fishing, especially, is better in summertime. Dash down on train, or plane or boat, to a happy, carefree vacation holiday at the Pancoast . . . with surf bathing in your "front yard" . . . stay all summer . . . special low rates, yet every modern luxury and convenience . . . friendly, dignified, homelike . . . European plan.

J. ARTHUR PANCOAST
President

A Good Reason for a Vacation in Miami

200 Rooms and Baths

Circulating Ice Water

Fireproof

Special Summer Rates
$3, $4, $5, Single
$5, $6, $7, $8, Double

On Biscayne Bay—Overlooking the Ocean

Maryland

Lord Baltimore Hotel

BALTIMORE, MD.

One of America's Newest Hotels

700 ROOMS—700 BATHS

Make This Hotel Your Home When in Baltimore

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Louisiana

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF MONITOR READERS WHICH IT HAS ENJOYED FOR MANY YEARS AND STRIVES TO DESERVE.

Service Imperative

ALFRED S. AMER & Co., LTD.

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the Majestic Hotel

Lake Charles, LOUISIANA
AAA

An Institution in keeping with the true Southern Hospitality. Modern in every detail. On the OLD SPANISH TRAIL. European plan $1.50 to $3.00

"BE GUIDED BY OUR BEACON LIGHT"

Alabama

the Cawthon

"MOBILE'S MODERN HOTEL"
FREE PARKING SPACE
200 Rooms
Official "AAA" Headquarters
JOHN H. PIPPEN Manager

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Los Angeles

NEW ROSSLYN HOTELS

FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES

ROOMS, with bath (formerly $3.00 and $4.00).....$2.50 and $3.00
ROOMS, without bath (formerly $2.00 and $3.00).....$1.50 and $2.00

Excellent Meals—Moderate Prices

Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone.

Private auto entrance direct to hotel lobby

Free auto buses meet trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

—Convenient to Hollywood . . . in the beautiful Wilshire residential district of L. A. . . . near Christian Science church.

—Famed dining service . . . attractive outside rooms . . . private gardens.

—Known for its restful beauty and refinement.

Rates Extremely Moderate

615 South Alexandria
O. A. CHAPMAN, Mgr.

CHAPMAN PARK HOTEL

WILSHIRE BLVD. — LOS ANGELES

THE ARCADY

For smart living—this exclusive apartment hotel in the heart of the famous Wilshire District overlooking beautiful Westlake and Lafayette Parks.

Hotel rooms $3 and up
Apartments $150 and up
American Plan, $8.00 upwards
2619 Wilshire Boulevard

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PARK-WILSHIRE

Hotel Apartments

Situated in the most convenient location in Los Angeles overlooking beautiful Westlake Park—in the heart of the Wilshire Shopping District—10 minutes from the city center. Apartments from $75

2424 Wilshire Blvd. DUnkirk 3600

Gates Hotel

6TH and FIGUEROA STREETS
LOS ANGELES

Downtown—3 blocks from Christian Science church. Daily rates—$1.50 to $2.50. Monthly rates—25%-35% less than daily tariff. Popular price coffee shop.

FREE TAXI. 25c Garage

LOS ANGELES HOTEL STILLWELL

838 So. GRAND AVE.

GARAGE IN CONNECTION

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS AUSSEM IS CHAMPION

Takes the Women's Singles Tennis Title at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON STADIUM, Eng., July 3 (AP)—Cecilie Aussem, Germany's ranking woman tennis player, today ascended to the throne voluntarily vacated by Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, United States, as champion of Wimbledon, by defeating her countrywoman, Hilda Krahwinkel, in the finals of women's singles. The scores were 6—2, 7—5.

The two Germans—first women of that nationality ever to compete in the final round of the women's singles at Wimbledon—played on the famous center court. Here is the way the match was stroked:

Miss Aussem ran up a 3—0 lead over her countrywoman in the first set before the spectators hardly had settled back in their seats to watch the match. Miss Krahwinkel was unsteady, a fault she did not show in winning from Helen M. Jacobs yesterday. Miss Aussem, running her bigger adversary all over the court, made a 4—love before Miss Krahwinkel won a game. Miss Krahwinkel took the next one, too, but then Miss Aussem ran out the set to win 6—2.

Miss Krahwinkel Takes Lead

Miss Krahwinkel rushed into a lead of 3—0 in the second set but Miss Aussem quickly leveled the match and then took a 5—4 lead. Miss Krahwinkel sent it to deuce, but the new champion ran it out from there to win the set 7—5 and the match 2 sets to 0.

Francis X Shields, who met with a mishap as the result of a fall in his semifinal match of the men's singles, today notified officials he would be unable to play tomorrow, the title thus going to his young fellow countryman, Sidney B. Wood Jr., by default.

Ian G. Collins and Joan C. Ridley advanced to the finals of the mixed doubles with a victory over P. D. B. Spence of South Africa and Betty Nuthall, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. A. Harper and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the only American pair in women's doubles, were eliminated in the quarterfinal round by Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Eilcen Fearnley Whittingstall, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

The victory of Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall gives England three of the four semifinalists, the lone outsiders being the French women, Doris Metaxas and Josane Sigart.

Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Dorothy E. Round will play Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron and Phyllis E. Mudford in one semifinal, while Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall are playing the French combination in the other.

Mrs. Godfree and Miss Round won their way to the semifinal round today with a 6—2, 6—1 victory over Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Elizabeth M. Ryan won the title last year.

The English pair broke through Lott's service in the third game of the third set, then went 3—1 on Perry's service. The Americans came back, however, to pull the count up to 4-all, and then went ahead 5—4. With the tenth game at match point twice the Americans lost in fierce volleying duels and the games went 5-all, then 6-all. The Americans were just a little better in the pinch however, broke through the English and ran out the match, 8—6

George M. Lott Jr., and John W. Van Ryn, the United States leading doubles team and first seeded pair in the tournament, today advanced to the final round with a straight-set victory over George P. Hughes and Frederick J. Perry of England, 6—4, 11—9, 8—6.

Games Follow Service

The first set went to 3-all on service, with little to choose between the powerful games shown by both teams. The next two games also were exchanged and then the Americans, concentrating their fire on Perry, who was making the most errors, won the ninth game and then crashed through for the deciding game and the set 6—4.

Games again followed service in the second set to 5-all where the Americans broke through to take a 6—5 lead. Perry and Hughes came right back to even the count again after Lott and Van Ryn had been at set point four times. Games again went with service to the nineteenth where the Americans broke Perry's service and then went ahead to win on Lott's for an 11—9 victory.

The Americans will meet Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugon, veteran French pair, in the finals Saturday for the title now held by Van Ryn and his old Davis Cup doubles partner, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Tex.

The Franco-American match may shed some light on the chances of the United States in the Davis Cup as the two teams probably will meet in the challenge round, if America gets past England in the interzone finals.

George M. Lott Jr. and Mrs. L. A. Harper advanced to the finals of the mixed doubles play when Fred J. Perry crashed into the stands while he and Mary Heeley were leading by one set and 4—3 in games in the second, the mishap forcing his withdrawal.

Helen M. Jacobs, last American in the women's singles, was eliminated yesterday in the semifinal round by Hilda Krahwinkel, Germany's third ranking woman player, making it an all-German final The scores were 10—8, 0—6, 6—4.

Miss Jacobs, after her surprising victory over Betty Nuthall of England, in the quarterfinals, had been favored to defeat the little-known German player and meet Miss Aussem, Germany's ranking star, in the finals.

Miss Jacobs's defeat appeared to be due to lack of judgment on her part rather than any supremacy of the German girl, the American staying on the baseline instead of going to the net to play the aggressive sort of game with which she defeated Miss Nuthall.

After the long, deuced first set in which Miss Krahwinkel finally outsteadied the American girl to win 10—8, she coasted through the next which Miss Jacobs won 6—0 and then went on to finish the match at 6—4. Miss Jacobs virtually presented the match game to Miss Krahwinkel, nearly all the points being scored on errors.

Playing their second match of the day, George M. Lott Jr. and Mrs. L. A. Harper advanced to the semifinals of mixed doubles by defeating E. Maier of Spain, and Miss Adamoff, of France, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Fred Perry and Mary Heeley defeated Virgil G. Kirby and Miss Josane Sigart to enter the semifinal round of the mixed doubles where they will meet Lott and Mrs. Harper. The scores were 6—8, 6—3, 10—8.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Eileen Fearnley-Whittingstall, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, U. S. A., 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Dorothy E. Rounds, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Hilda Krahwinkel, Germany, defeated Helen M. Jacobs, U. S. A., 10—8, 6—4, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

G. M. Lott Jr. and Mrs. L. A. Harper, U. S. A., defeated E. Maier, Spain, and Miss Adamoff, France, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Betty Nuthall and P. D. B. Spence, Great Britain, defeated Iwao Aoki, Japan, and Miss B. Feltham, England, 6—4, 6—2.

Frederick J. Perry and Mary Heeley, Great Britain, defeated Virgil G. Kirby, South Africa, and Josane Sigart, France, 6—8, 6—3, 10—8.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr., and John W. Van Ryn, U. S. A., defeated George P. Hughes and Frederick J. Perry, Great Britain, 6—4, 11—9, 8—6.

Kent Moving Down In the Standing

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 3—Kent is still on the slide! A short while ago it was at the head of the standing in the English county cricket championship race. Yesterday it sustained its fourth consecutive defeat in this competition, crumpling up unaccountably before Essex at Colchester, losing by a margin of 10 wickets after only 8½ hours of actual play.

Things went wrong from the start and with just one man able to cope with the Essex bowling, Kent's first innings closed for 130 runs. The man referred to was L. W. G. Ames who made 67. Ames is that exceedingly rare person, a wicketkeeper who can also make runs. By his heroic performance for England against New Zealand in the test match at Lords Ground here Monday he won a special niche for himself in cricket's temple of fame as the only wicketkeeper who ever made a century in a game of this character.

Incidentally, he joined a small but very select band of cricketers who have made a century for England on their first appearance in a topgrade test match. Others who did so are W. G. Grace, 152, at the Oval, London, 1880; K. S. Ranjitsinhji, 154, not out, Manchester, 1896; R. E. Foster, 287, Sydney, 1903-04; George Gunn, 119, Sydney, 1907-08; Herbert Sutcliffe, 115, Sydney, 1924-25; Maurice Leyland, 137, Melbourne, 1928-29; K. S. Duleepsnji, 173, Lords, 1930—all these seven against Australia—and against South Africa: P. F. Warner, 132, not out, Johannesburg, 1898-99; L. C. Braund, 104, Lords, 1907; R. H. Spooner, 119, Lords, 1912; J. W. H. T. Douglas, 119, Durban, 1913-14. After which digression we come back to Colchester to find Essex has compiled 289 in the first innings, and so leads Kent by 159, thanks chiefly to good knocks of 119 by Jack O'Connor, 69 by M. S. Nichol and 40 by James Cutmore.

It is very typical of cricket's ups and downs that we now have to report that in Kent's second venture Ames placed on scoreboard a very fair pictorial representation of a "duck's egg." H. J. Hubble, nephew of J. C Hubble, whom Ames succeeded as wicketkeeper on Kent's team, made a top score of 38, not out, and B. H Valentine, Kent vice-captain, who used to play cricket for Repton College with H W. Austin, England's No. 1 lawn tennis player, collected 32, but the whole performance realized only 162 runs, which meant Essex, batting the second time, could win with one hit if that hit were hard enough. It was.

ENGLAND NAMES ITS WIGHTMAN CUP TEAM

WIMBLEDON STADIUM, Eng., July 3 (AP)—The British Wightman Cup tennis team, which will meet the American squad at Forest Hills, Long Island, Aug. 7 and 8, was named yesterday with Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron as captain.

The other members of the team are Betty Nuthall, Dorothy E. Round, Mrs. Eileen Fearnley-Whittingstall and Phyllis E. Mudford.

Considerable surprise was expressed among British tennis critics because of the omissions of M. C. (Peggy) Scriven from the list. She played magnificently in the women's Wimbledon singles and, although only 18 and without much tournament experience, would stand an even chance to beat any of the players named.

The United States team has not been named as yet, and probably will not be until after the return of Helen M. Jacobs, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn from Wimbledon, officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association said yesterday.

It was considered probable, however, that those three and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody would undoubtedly be included on the American side.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	45	32	.584
Newark	43	31	.581
Rochester	42	34	.553
Baltimore	39	39	.500
Toronto	36	43	.462
Jersey City	37	45	.451
Buffalo	35	44	.443
Reading	33	43	.434

RESULTS JULY 2

Jersey City 7, Reading 2.
Buffalo 3, Montreal 3.

TO ARRANGE FOR OLYMPICS

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Harry De Pauer arrived aboard the Aquitania, yesterday, to arrange for Austria's participation in the Olympic Games next year. Although his country's participation in the games still is tentative because of financial difficulties, De Pauer said he thought Austria would send a dozen athletes to this country to compete in the winter sports at Lake Placid, N. Y., and the summer games at Los Angeles next year.

GIRL BREAKS COURSE RECORD

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 3 (AP)—Miss Charlotte Glutting, 21-year-old New Jersey golfer who took up the game only a year and a half ago, set a new course record yesterday for women of 78 at the Rock Springs course. Miss Glutting made her record score in the first of the club championship, which she won from Mrs. Donald Greene, 7 and 5. She played out every hole. Rock Springs is a difficult par 71 for men.

BARNES WINS FROM CHAMPION

Defeats Bryan Grant Jr. in Straight Sets 6—3, 6—3, 6—3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3—The two semifinal round singles matches in the Golden Jubilee United States clay court tennis championship at the Triple A Club yesterday will bring Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, against Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, opposed to Ellsworth H. Vines, Jr., Pasadena, Calif. One remaining second-round encounter and three quarterfinal doubles matches are also on the program.

In the quarterfinal singles matches on July 2 there were two thrilling five-set matches, Vines winning from Donald H. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., in a baseline battle. Although Vines took a lead of two sets to one Cram was not discouraged, and after the 10-minute rest period, came back to win the fourth set. The Tennessee player continued with the same determination in the final set, but after the score reached 4 all, was not quite steady enough to win. Vines won, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4.

Gledhill was obliged to play through five hard sets before eliminating Wray D. Brown, St. Louis, recent winner of the Missouri Valley Association title for the seventh time. Brown outplayed the Californian to win the first two sets. In the third set, the pace set by Gledhill was apparently too strenuous for Brown, who did not extend himself in the last two games

The Missouri Valley star was not as steady in the fourth set as in the earlier sets. However, in the final set Brown led 4—3, and had advantage point in the eighth game, but became erratic and ultimately lost the set. The two players exhibited a varied style of play as a contrast to the baseline battle between Vines and Cram.

Bell of New York, eliminated George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago. As was somewhat expected the former Texan continued his brilliant play of the previous round and appears a strong favorite for the singles title.

In the remaining singles match Barnes, Austin, deprived Bryan M. Grant, Jr., Atlanta, of a chance to retain the title by defeating the southerner in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Barnes drove to the sidelines for many points and held a slight advantage over his opponent throughout the match.

In the first upset of the doubles play the Omaha team of John Tatom and Paul Halpine won from Grant and Clayton Lee Burwell, seeded No. 3 in the draw. The score was 7—5, 8—6 and the victory placed Tatom and Halpine in the semifinals. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, 1—6, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

E. H. Vines Jr. defeated D. H. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Jennings and Braudt defeated Kammann and Barnes, 2—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Vines and Gledhill defeated Plunkert and Murphy, 6—3, 6—0.

Barr and K. Werner defeated Wiese and Steideman, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round

Tatom and Halpine defeated Grant and Burwell, 7—5, 8—6.

Senators Triumph As Athletics Lose

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	49	20	.710
Washington	47	25	.653
New York	37	30	.552
Cleveland	35	35	.500
St. Louis	30	38	.441
Boston	27	39	.409
Detroit	26	45	.366
Chicago	24	43	.358

RESULTS JULY 2

Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 13, St. Louis 5.
New York 13, Detroit 1.
Chicago 2, Boston 0.

Washington gained slightly on the leading Philadelphia Athletics in the American League pennant race on Thursday by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 13 to 5. The A's were defeated by Cleveland, 12 to 4, and are now only 3½ games ahead of the Senators. The New York Yankees hit the ball hard to take a 13-to-1 triumph over Detroit. In the remaining game, the Chicago White Sox won from the Boston Red Sox, 2 to 0.

The Browns were well on their way to another victory over the Senators with a 4-to-0 lead, but the Washington club scored in every inning beginning with the fourth, to drive Walter Stewart, veteran St. Louis left-hander, out of the box. Burke, who started for the Senators, was batted out of the box in the third. Crowder relieved him and was given credit for the triumph. Harry Rice, Manush, Kuhel, Hargrave and Crowder each made two hits for the winners. Goslin connected with three for the Browns.

The Indians made only nine hits off two Philadelphia pitchers, but produced them timely and scored 12 runs. The A's made 13 safeties, but the pitching of Willis Hudlin in the pinches kept down their runs. George Walberg was Connie Mack's starting pitcher and was driven out of the game in the sixth inning after being touched for eight hits Earnshaw, Krause and McDonald divided the remainder of the work. Earl Averill led Cleveland's attack with two home runs. Bishop and Foxx each hit for the circuit for the champions.

George Uhle was given the pitching assignment by the Tigers and he did fairly well until the fifth inning. In that fifth, the Yankees rallied for six runs before three men were out, and forced the big right-hander to retire from the game. Waite Hoyt went in in the next inning for the Tigers, but was hit nearly as hard during the latter part of the game as Uhle was at the start. Ed Wells started and finished for the Yankees and was given good support. Lary made four hits for the winners, while Babe Ruth and Ben Chapman hit homers.

Tommy Thomas pitched one of his

French Star Makes New Distance Mark

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 3

JULES LA DOUMEGUE, a crack French middle-distance runner, bettered the world's record for the 2000 meters in a moonlight track meet last night. La Doumegue was timed in 5m. 21.8s. in beating the veteran Frenchman, Jean Bouin.

The listed world's record for 2000 meters is 5m. 23.4s. set by the Finnish star Eino Puje, in Finland in 1927.

best games in several years when he held the Red Sox to three scattered singles, two of them of the scratch variety. The only real hit the Boston club could make, was a single to center by Earl Webb in the seventh. Thomas did not give a base on balls. Bob Kline, young right-hander, pitched for the Red Sox and was given his first defeat of the season. Blue's single, Sullivan's sacrifice and a single by Reynolds gave Chicago one run in the first. Kerr's infield hit, a wild throw by Kline and Grube's double sent home another in the fourth. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	4	1	13	14	0
St. Louis	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	3

Batteries—Burke, Crowder and Spencer, Hargrave; Stewart, Stiles, Kimsey and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Nallin, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—2h. 30m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	7	3	0	x	12	9	1
Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	1

Batteries—Hudlin and Sewell; Walberg, Earnshaw, Krause, McDonald and Cochrane, Heving, Palmisano. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—2h. 17m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	3	2	13	18	1
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3

Batteries—Wells and Dickey; Uhle, Hoyt and Grabowski. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Umpires—Dinneen, Moriarty and Campbell. Time—1h. 50m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	2	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Batteries—Thomas and Grube; Kline and Berry. Umpires—Owens and Geisel. Time—1h. 40m.

NEW NAME BOUND TO BE PLACED ON BOWL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 3—A new name will be inscribed on the historic Nassau Bowl this year, which has been in competition since 1913, as not a single one of the many famous players whose names appear there are competing in the singles this year, at the Nassau Country Club. Richard Norris Williams 2d, twice winner, was expected to try once more, but decided not to enter, and Watson M. Washburn, also a double dinner, is now in Europe.

Yesterday the singles were brought to the quarterfinals, with the exception of one match, and of the three remaining seeded players, Edward Jacobs of Baltimore, is in the semifinals, while Richard T. Murphy of Syracuse, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, are a round behind. Both Jacobs and Murphy are left-handers, as is Dr. Carl H. Fischer of Philadelphia, former intercollegiate champion, and another of the eight survivors. Still another southpaw is the veteran S. Howard Voshell, a former singles winner, who has confined his play to doubles, with his oldtime partner Frederick S. Baggs.

Most of the players confined their efforts to single matches, but Murphy, who made his first appearance yesterday, galloped through two rounds in brilliant style, defeated Irving Pratt, a local product, and Jacob Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, in turn, both in straight sets. Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., also played twice, but was eliminated in his second by Jacobs, after defeating the amateur billiards star, Edgar T. Appleby, of the home club.

Fischer had a real battle on his hands before he eliminated Percy L. Kynaston, one of the best of the Long Island players, but finally prevailed by a score of 8—6, 4—6, 6—3. Another long match brought victory to Cedric A. Major, of the home club, over another of the young Yale stars, B. M. Buxby, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4. The summary:

NASSAU INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—First Round

Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., defeated Edgar T. Appleby, Glen Cove, 6—0, 6—1.

Cedric A. Major, New York, defeated R. M. Buxby, Yale, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy, Syracuse, defeated Irving Pratt, Glen Cove, 6—2, 6—2.

Jacob Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Norcross Tilney Jr., Orange, 6—2, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND

Lieutenant Watt won from David N. Jones by default.

Edward W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Edward W. Burns Jr., New York, 6—0, 4—6, 6—2.

Murphy defeated Hess, 6—3, 6—4.

Dr. Carl H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated Percy L. Kynaston, Rockville Center, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Eugene H. McCauliff Yonkers, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Edward M. Easton, San Francisco, won from Sadakazu Onda, New York, by default.

Third Round

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Lieutenant Watt, 6—3, 6—3

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	39	33	.542
Milwaukee	38	33	.522
Minneapolis	37	34	.521
Louisville	37	34	.521
Toledo	37	38	.493
Columbus	34	35	.486
Indianapolis	32	37	.464
Kansas City	31	39	.443

RESULTS JULY 2

Indianapolis 8, Toledo 2.
Toledo 5, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 7, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 13, St. Paul 11.

AMERICAN YACHT TRIUMPHS

GOUROCK, Scot., July 3 (AP)—Johnston de Forrest's American yacht, the Priscilla III, outraced a field of six starters in the eight-meter event on the Clyde yesterday. Speeding under a brisk breeze, the American craft finished 58 seconds ahead of the Sakia. The Falcon was third. There again was too much breeze for the American Lucie, which finished seventh in the six-meter event.

DIFFEY ASSISTANT COACH

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 3 (AP)—Carter L. Diffey, Boston, Mass., former University of Virginia football player, has been approved by the board of governors of West Virginia University as assistant coach of the freshman football squad. Diffey played under A. Earle Neale, new mountaineer head football coach at Virginia. He will assist C. O. Tallman, head freshman mentor.

FOUR ARE TIED FOR THE LEAD

Barron, Guest, Dutra and Williams Have Par Cards at Toledo

By a Staff Correspondent

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3—With "Bobby" Jones out of the way by retirement and most of the other former champions not showing up very good in the first round, the field was wide open in the second round today for some challenger to take the lead among the 60 low scorers and ties who will play 36 holes tomorrow for the thirty-fifth national open championship of the United States Golf Association. The stars who clipped par in practice rounds began showing the effects of the protracted warm spell, and the gullies and plateaus, traps and tricky greens began to bother them in the way that boosters of the Inverness Club links hoped.

Predictions that the splendid field of 151 of the greatest players, professional and amateur, from many parts of the world, would freely chop the Inverness par of 71 did not materialize. It took four cards of this amount to lead the field for the first 18 holes. The first perfect total was returned by E. S. Williams of the Westwood Country Club of Cleveland. He used an extra stroke going out with 36, but saved one coming back with 35. Williams found the par 4 eleventh hole, 380 yards, easy for a birdie, and made par on the other holes of the second nine. The eleventh is a tricky, nine-trap affair, placing a premium on accuracy from the tee.

Charles Guest of Deal, N. J., duplicated a few minutes later with 36—35—71, and the campaign settled down to a matter of who would join them. Mortie Dutra of Long Beoch, Calif., and Herman Barron of Port Chester, N. Y., proved to be the only others capable of this task.

Pair of Seventy-Nines to Qualify

It was figured that a pair of 79's or the equivalent would be required to qualify at the end of today's round. Seventy-five players did that well or better in the opener.

T. D. Armour of the Tam-O'-Shanter C. C., Orchard Lake, Michigan, winner of the title in 1927 and recent winner of the British open, American professional and Canadian open and the outstanding favorite for this tournament, was among the notables whose scores were comparatively high. Armour returned a card of 37—38—75. In the same class was Edward Dudley of Concordville, Penna., recent winner of the western open, who had 36—39 for his nines. Eugene Sarazen of Great Neck, N. Y., winner in 1922, was only one stroke better with 38—36—74. Leo H. Diegel of Agua Caliente, Mexico, another top-ranking star, was in the 75-class, as was also George von Elm of Los Angeles, Calif., United States amateur champion in 1926.

W. C. Hagen of Detroit, the champion in 1914 and 1919 kept Sarazen company with 38—36—74. "The Haig" played with the French leader, Auguste Boyer, who set the pace on the first nine with a 37, but took a 38 coming home. Hagen used a 6 and Boyer a 7 on the tough twelfth hole. The other French entry, Aubrey Boomer, was way down among the 85s.

John J. Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., champion of 1928, faded away to 39—39—78. And so went the battle of the former champions. But this first day's performance does not imply that these veterans will not be in the running; tradition rules to the contrary that the pace-setters in the opening rounds are often unable to hold the stride and retire from the picture when it comes time to hand out the prizes.

Course Proves Troublesome

Inverness, with its 6529 yards, considered short for a title course, and the easiest on which the competition has been held for five years, proved unexpectedly troublesome. The narrow fairways, with tough, wiry grass for rough requiring safety shots, made up in a measure for the lack of distance. Some of the greens were fast, all of them held pitches well, and a few were easy because cut close and rolled smooth. Many strokes on sliced drives were lost because of the out-of-bounds which crowds the right side of the first fairway.

Armour's main trouble was concerned with the testy corduroy greens with which the architect of the links endeavored to compensate in part for the short yardage of the course. Many long putts were of uncertain calculation, a number that looked reasonably sure curled off the edges of the cups in a puzzling manner. Armour failed to make a single birdie, and a 6 on the 516-yard twelfth was conspicuous on his card. This is the longest hole at Inverness with a bottle-neck fairway to catch an imperfect second, a brook 100 yards from the green, and the green, though large, is well guarded by deep overhanging traps on three sides. There were almost as many 6s as par 5s made on this hole, and very few birdies.

Abe Mitchell, the famous veteran British professional, was one of those who could not stand the pace. He took 44 strokes on the first nine, and when he used 4-5-3 on the homeward start he decided it was time to pick up. A. E. W. Compston, another English star, failed to show up on time due to motor traffic difficulties and play went on without him.

The British Ryder Cup players had a trying day. Mitchell picked up. W. H. Davies who won his Ryder match, was well up among the leaders with 35—38—73. Fred Robson stayed with him at 37—36—73. E. R. Whitcombe was down among those who scored 77 and C. A. Whitcombe did not report. A. G. Havers, who won his Ryder match, slipped way down the list with 46—40—86. Sidney Easterbrooke had a pair of 38 nines.

The German entry, Percy Allis of Wannsee, had a card of 40—38—78 with a chance to qualify today. Two entries from the Argentine, Jose Jurado and Tomas Genta, did not show up.

The amateurs, lacking the Jones leadership, could not hold their own with the professionals, T. P. Perkins of Stapleton, N. Y., former British amateur champion, was the best with 41—37—78.

Player and Home	Out	In	T.
E. S. Williams, Cleveland	36	35	71
Charles Guest, Deal	36	35	71
Mortie Dutra, Long Beach	35	36	71
Herman Barron, Port Chester	36	36	71
A. R. Espinosa, North Brook	36	36	72
Billy Burke, Greenwich	37	36	73
Macdonald Smith, New York	37	36	73
W. H. Davies, Great Britain	38	35	73
Henry Ciuci, Stratford	35	38	73
Frank Walsh, Morton Grove	35	38	73
Fred Robson, Great Britain	37	36	73
Joseph Turnesa, White Plains	39	34	73
R. G. Cruikshank, Purchase, N. Y.	35	39	74
Albert Watrous, Birmingham	37	39	76
Guy Paulson, Fort Wayne	36	38	74
Anthony Manero, Elmsford	34	40	74
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	38	36	74
Eugene Sarasen, Great Neck	38	36	74
Robert Shave, Willoughby	37	37	74
T. D. Armour, Orchard Lake	37	38	75
G. B. Smith, Moorestown	37	38	75
Walter Kozak, Douglaston	37	38	75
Willie Klein, East Williston	37	38	75
Jack Thompson, Youngstown	39	36	75
Lloyd Gullickson, Cleveland	38	37	75
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	37	38	75
George Von Elm, Los Angeles	37	38	75
Ed. Dudley, Concordville	36	39	75
Auguste Boyer, France	37	38	75
Alexander Watson, Yonkers	37	38	75
John Forrester, Oradell	38	39	77
F. S. Gallette, Milwaukee	37	39	76
Sidney Easterbrooke, Great Britain	38	38	76
C. E. Clark, Bloomfield	35	41	76
Harry Cooper, Glen Ellyn	36	40	76
J. F. Schuebel, Camden,	38	38	76
W. H. Cox, Brooklyn	37	39	76
L. B. Ayton, Evanston	36	40	76
R. F. Myles, Ashland	38	38	76
Olin Dutra, Brentwood	38	38	76
R. M. Guldahl, Highland Park	38	39	77
Albert Aicroft, Youngstown	38	39	77
C. A. Morse, St. Louis	37	40	77
E. R. Whitcombe, Great Britain	38	39	77
G. M. Smith, Lake Forest	38	39	77
A. L. Houghton, Bethesda	41	36	77
Horton Smith, Joplin	37	40	77
J. W. Cromb, Cleveland	36	41	77
Thomas Rakiets, Cuyahoga Falls	38	39	77
W. H. Mehlhorn, Pinewald	37	40	77
C. W. Hackney, Northfield	38	40	78
Charles Hilgendorf, Gross Point	37	41	78
*T. P. Perkins, Stapleton	41	37	78
C. J. Doser, Rochester	37	41	78
H. C. Carpenter, Dallas	37	41	78
M. B. Miller, Indianapolis	38	40	78
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck	39	39	78
George Dernback, Flossmoor	38	40	78
Peter O'Hara, Vernon	38	40	78
Percy Allis, Germany	40	38	78
J. Hunter, Silverspring	38	40	78
Francis Scheider, Dallas	39	39	78
Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis	39	39	78
F. D. Shute, Hudson	39	40	79
E. W. Gann, Chattanooga	43	36	79
J. J. Manion, St. Louis	39	40	79
John Kinder, Caldwell	39	40	79
*George Dawson, Chicago	40	39	79
R. E. Beseh, Pikesville	40	39	79
A. H. Andrews, Davenport	37	43	79
John Fischer, Ft. Thomas	40	39	79
A. F. Hambuck, Zanesville	38	41	79
E. F. Loeffler, Oakmont	39	40	79
John Golden, Noroton	42	37	79
Arthur Straub, Bloomfield	42	37	79
Charles Lacey, Great Neck	39	40	79
Perry Del Vecchio, Greensburg	40	40	80
Clarence Norsworthy, St. Louis	41	39	80
T. G. Creevy, Albany	38	42	80
Chester Beer, Bakersfield	40	40	80
N. G. Jordan, Piqua	42	38	80
*Leslie Cotton, England	40	40	80
*L. H. Bolstad, St. Paul	38	42	80
Anthony Butler, Corpus Christi	37	43	80
Henry Cotton, England	39	41	80
Theodore Luther, Corry	38	42	80
John Conway, Jacksonville	40	40	80
A. R. Nordrone, Schanectady	40	41	81
B. E. Pautke, Redford	43	38	81
George Christ, Rochester	41	40	81
N. F. Weber, Grand Rapids	43	38	81
Edward Loos, Glencoe	38	43	81
J. E. Stuttle, Kansas City	40	41	81
Eugene Isaacson, Oskaloosa	41	40	81
D. E. Longworth, Oakland	43	38	81
Clifford Spencer, Hillsdale	42	39	81
David Hackney, Lowell	40	41	81
Lawrence Montes, Philippine Islands	40	41	81
L. B. Schmutte, Lima	42	40	82
Herman Rama, Flushing	42	40	82
F. W. Jackson, Kansas City	42	40	82
H. F. Sampson, Burlingame	43	39	82
F. R. Morrison, Culver City	45	37	82
Norman Hall, Toledo	42	40	82
Robert Grant, Utica	41	41	82
Harold Niemeyer, Seattle	43	39	82
Fred McLeod, Chevy Chase	39	43	82
J. J. Madden, Oklahoma City	41	41	82
J. P. Hendry, St. Paul	38	45	83
Bert Hodson, Great Britain	40	43	83
C. R. Gamber, Pontiac	42	41	83
Pat Circelli, New Rochelle	42	41	83
*Bryan Winter, Normandy	42	41	83
James Thomson, Colorado Springs	41	42	83
George Bowden, Cincinnati

HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

Canning Goes International

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

"CANNING, like many another household activity, has gone modern," said Miss Grace Viall Gray, who is conducting the first international canning contest to be held at the Central States Fair in Aurora, Ill., this autumn.

The "oven" method, "hot-pack" process, and other new tricks in this home industry have replaced the old-fashioned open-kettle method of making preserves and putting up fruit for winter desserts. Regardless, however, of the methods used, women everywhere are invited to send their best cans of fruit, vegetables, or meat to the Log Cabin at the Fair Grounds in Aurora before Oct. 1, when the contest closes.

Murmurs have it that women from foreign countries as well as native states are preparing their entries, and that possibly as many as 100,000 jars will compete. Last year a similar contest, national but not international in scope, had 25,000 cans entered.

Hobnobbing on the same shelves will be special canning successes featuring the prize products of the different regions. Mrs. William Wiser of Mainpuri, India, and Mrs. Mej. H. Hehewerth of Rysenburg, Netherlands, have promised products. From Alaska, no doubt, will come choice reindeer meat. The interested housewife from Washington State may send a jar of her best loganberries, while her neighbor in Oregon may choose beautiful peaches to exhibit. From southern states may come jars of perfect figs, while from Maine jars of excellent corn may be sent.

Instead of giving the cans to charity, as is usually done, Miss Gray hopes that a market may be found for the home-canned delicacies, so that the effort and skill put forth may have some remunerative value for the contestants. Awards will be made in seven classes: Fruits, vegetables, meat or fowl, balanced meal group, pickles, unusual packs, and jams and jellies. Farm publications, banks, manufacturers and individuals are offering some 1300 prizes totaling about $5000. The few rules which have been set for the contest can be obtained by writing Miss Gray at the Log Cabin, Central States Fair, Aurora, Ill.

Home Industry Encouraged

Canning contests staged by state and county fairs have encouraged a revival in this home industry, it is claimed. For who could see these exhibits of row upon row of transparent jars, with here and there a blue ribbon prize, without feeling a little urge to enter a jar or two of that special product which one's own neighbors have praised for years?

Moreover, when housewives see the orchards singing with heavy branches of ripening fruit, and vegetables maturing in the gardens, they grasp the opportunity to stretch the family income by putting as much as possible into cans for the coming winter.

"Fruit cooked in the old-style open kettle way does not keep its shape well," declared Miss Gray, who was formerly associate professor of home economics at Iowa State College. "The better liked method called "hot-pack" is becoming more favored. By this process the fruit is packed into a jar, which is then filled with hot syrup. In the case of vegetables they are covered with boiling water and a little salt. No water is added to meats.

"The filled jars are then placed in a container and sterilized for the required length of time, depending on the type of food and the container or canner used. This container may be a wash boiler as is often the case on farms, or a deep kettle. The modern housewife prefers a water-seal canner, or a waterless cooker, or the much-liked pressure cooker."

The Oven Method

The "oven" method of canning has come into vogue since gas stoves have been equipped with oven regulators. In the oven method the housewife proceeds as in the hot-pack process by filling the jars with fruit and hot sirup within an inch of the top. Covers are put on but not entirely sealed.

Mrs. Alice Bell, Eaton Rapids, Mich., Who Holds the Present National Grand Championship in Canning, With Her Chief Assistant, Mr. Bell.

The jars are then placed in shallow pans in which about one inch of boiling water is poured. Jars must not touch each other or they may crack.

After the oven has been heated to 325 degrees the shallow pan containing the jars is placed on the oven shelf and the oven is then turned down to 275 degrees and kept there for the processing. Different lengths of time are required according to the fruit. Soft berries like strawberries take 35 minutes in the oven. Whole fruit take about 40 minutes, and vegetables including peas, asparagus, carrots, and string beans take from 2½ to 3 hours.

When the jars are taken out of the oven, they are immediately sealed completely. It is a good idea to test the seal by inverting the jars to be sure there are no leaks. Then allow them to cool in an upright position.

Many Advantages

"Cooking vegetables, fruits and meats in the newer closed can way has many advantages," said Miss Gray. "It is easier and less subject to mishaps. But most of all the flavor is improved and the product keeps its shape better. Instead of seedy little strawberries all brown and wizened as is the case in some of the older methods, the housewife gets big full-sized berries retaining more of their natural color.

"New styles in home canning call for the 'preheating' of many fruits. This means putting the fruit into a piece of clean cheesecloth or wire strainer and then plunging the whole thing into boiling water for a definite length of time, depending on the fruit. From the boiling water it is immediately plunged into cold water."

Preheating reduces the bulk, and is a way of overcoming the shrinkage which often occurs. Plunging the fruit into cold water after the preheating process hardens the pulp under the skin and makes possible removing the skin without injury to the pulp. It also coagulates the coloring matter, thus keeping the beautiful natural color in the fruit. Sometimes the clean boiling water in which the fruit is preheated is used with sugar to make the syrup which is afterward poured over the fruit in the jar.

Pineapple is preheated for 10 minutes after being cut into pieces, quinces six minutes, while apples and pears need only one and one-half minutes. Peaches are only scalded. Cherries and plums may be preheated in live steam, which makes the skins pliable and less likely to split.

Vegetables and meats are not so difficult to can if one follows directions carefully. Every precaution should be taken to completely sterilize these foods so they will not spoil. Carefully worked out directions for canning may be had by writing to the Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C.

Left—Miss Elizabeth Salter of Iowa State College. Right—Miss Grace Viall Gray Inspecting a Jar of Prize Vegetables.

Economy in Frozen Puddings

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE amounts of whipping cream required by most recipes for frozen desserts has discouraged, in many families, their frequent use. To many women, therefore, it will be a pleasurable discovery that an equal quantity of evaporated milk, which costs about one-fourth as much as whipping cream, makes an excellent substitute. It becomes stiff when whipped and triples in bulk, thus incorporating a large amount of air. And this is very necessary if a smooth, fluffy product is to be obtained without constant stirring during the freezing process, as is of course the method with automatic refrigeration.

Evaporated milk can be treated so it is always ready for whipping for frozen mixtures. The can is placed in a saucepan, covered with cold water and boiled for five minues, counting from the time actual boiling begins. The milk is then chilled quickly by leaving the can in cold water under the running faucet. When cold it is kept in the refrigerator until needed. When the whipped milk must be very stiff and stand up for some time, the necessary amount of evaporated milk must be poured into the top of the double-boiler and heated uncovered over hot water, to the scalding point. Chill quickly over cold water, then continue the chilling in the refrigerator. Scum and sediment that form in milk so treated should not be discarded as they blend with the rest during whipping and help to make the froth stiff.

Pineapple Mousse

Chill ¾ of a cupful of evaporated milk, prepared for whipping, by placing it in a bowl surrounded by chipped ice and salt, and set it in the refrigerator. To 1 cupful of canned crushed pineapple add 6 tablespoonfuls of sugar and set in the refrigerator to chill and dissolve the sugar. Whip the milk until stiff, add 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice and continue whipping until very stiff. Add the pineapple mixture, folding it in lightly, turn into the cold refrigerating pan and place in the freezing unit. This requires from 6 to 8 hours for freezing.

Dried Apricot Mousse

Wash 1 cupful of dried apricots, pour over them 1 cupful of hot water and leave two hours to soak. Cook in the same water for five minutes, then put through the food press; there should be 1 cupful of pulp and sirup. Cool, then chill in the refrigerator. Chill as previously described 2-3 of a cupful of evaporated milk prepared for whipping. Boil together ½ of a cupful of sugar and ¼ of a cupful of water until the sirup threads. Pour slowly over the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs, stirring constantly, then beat until smooth and cool; chill from 10 to 15 minutes in the refrigerator.

Whip the evaporated milk until stiff, add 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice and continue whipping until the milk is very stiff. Fold the apricot in lightly, then cut and fold in the egg mixture thoroughly. Turn into a cold freezing pan and place in the freezing unit. This requires from three to eight hours to freeze.

Black Walnut Ice Cream

Sift together ¾ of a cupful of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour and ¾ of a teaspoonful of salt, and mix to a smooth paste with the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Blend slowly with 2 cupfuls of scalded milk and cook in the top of the double boiler until the custard coats the spoon. Remove from the fire, add ¼ of a teaspoonful of vanilla and ½ of a teaspoonful of black walnut flavoring, and chill. Fold in 1 cupful of cream stiffly whipped, or of evaporated milk whipped, turn into the cold refrigerating tray and freeze in the refrigerator.

Fruit Mousse

Crush ripe fruits to make 2 cupfuls, or cut canned fruit into small pieces. Bring to a boil and add 2 teaspoonfuls of gelatine soaked in 2 teaspoonfuls of fruit juice for five minutes; when that is dissolved add 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice if that will help bring out the flavor of the mixture. Sweeten if necessary and set away to chill. When the gelatine is almost set fold in 1 cupful of cream whipped stiff, or the same amount of evaporated milk prepared and whipped. Turn into cold refrigerating pans and leave in the freezing unit from four to six hours.

Captured Sunshine

I will make jam,
Rich fruit jam
In jellied clearness.

Greengage,
Blackberry (picked from
Autumn hedges)
Apricot, and plum.

The sunset will stream in
at the open window
Gold mass of clouds forming
in gold castles,
And evening breezes pluck
with coolest fingers
At my curtains.

The town will be round
Gray streets and gray
houses,
But I shall bottle summer
sunshine,
Fruits of lazy golden days
'Gainst the silver days
of winter.

MABEL A. BEEKEN.

The Fruit Season Arrives

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE fruit season is one gorgeous pageant of loveliness, and, likewise, it is one continuous, ever-present opportunity for work. An opportunity, however, not an ordeal; and for maintaining this attitude of thought, no one quality will do more than "forehandedness."

It is none too soon to take stock of left-over supplies, to decide on just what is to be added to the fruit shelves this year, to sort out old recipes, and to be on the lookout for new ones.

One of the first things to be attended to is the jars, and this can be done some time before any of the actual canning begins. They should be thoroughly washed and scalded, both jars and tops, and set away in a dustless place, ready to be brought out and used at a moment's notice. If this is done, a few each day at dish-washing time, what might otherwise be a tedious task almost disappears from the schedule. If cans with metal tops are used, it will be economy to discard at once, all tops which are badly worn.

Emergencies and troublesome delays may be avoided by buying the various articles required in stocks large enough to carry through some weeks. Inexpensive preserving kettles and dippers may be had at all variety stores, and a generous supply of them will be a wise expenditure. Plenty of padded cotton holders, for lifting hot pans and jars, will likewise prove to be a worth-while item.

The housewife with an eye to thrift will have saved for these days some house frocks which have been retired from regular service, and dressed in these, she need have no thought for juice or stain. It is an easy matter to slip into something more becoming and presentable before the family comes in.

Meals for the busy day should be planned and, so far as possible, prepared the day before. This is not difficult and will go a long way in maintaining order in the kitchen and relieving the pressure which comes from trying to do two things at the same time. There is something very heartening in the feeling of being ahead of one's job.

Comfortable chairs should be brought into the kitchen for the day's work. A low rocker is specially nice for long hours of sitting. Windows should be wide open to summer breezes, and what is still better, part of the work should be taken out of doors, if practicable. Where there is a back porch or yard it is very easy to sit there while stoning cherries or peeling fruits; and the larger outlook, the companionship with sky and trees will be a wholesome change from the four walls of the kitchen.

If exact proportions are definitely decided upon before the actual canning is in full swing, there will be no haphazard guessing and consequent loss of time from trying and testing.

Certainly it does seem that the harvest time of any good fruit should hold a large measure of joy. In the beauty of fruit nature bestows a rich gift—the scarlet of cherries, the softly banded green of the gooseberry, the yellows of peach and pineapple, the blue and crimson of plum and berry are refreshing. The mere handling of such a wealth of color should bring a deep sense of pleasure. So delicious and apparently so essential to happiness is this generous fruition of the summer that it should be, indeed, a festival of gladness and thanksgiving.

A Georgian Quilt

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

MORE than 200 years ago, through the activities of the East India Company, a stream of beautiful carpets, embroideries and other objets d'art, chiefly from China, India and Persia, found their way into England, transforming for the time being the character of English homes.

This Oriental fashion is clearly to be seen in the exquisite embroideries of the early eighteenth century that were produced by Englishwomen of leisure during the reign of Queen Anne and the early Georges. One quilt particularly told this story very plainly, for though it was undoubtedly worked in England about 1740, the pattern is just as clearly Indo-Persian in origin. It is this fact that makes it of special interest, for almost without exception the white quilts in the well-known public and private collections in England show a strong Chinese influence, and were worked a little earlier than the one under discussion. In this one, however, is seen the well-known pinecone form of North Indian origin. This decorative element has been made familiar by Paisley shawls, while the circular medallion in the center of the quilt and the pattern about it are Persian in character.

Centuries of tradition, too, are involved in the carefully arranged design and the perfect balance of the wide and narrow borders in relation to the center panel. Of Persian origin, also, is this particular kind of quilting, which became popular in England with the influx of Eastern models. The exact method of carrying it out was until recently much discussed by needlework experts. The padding is done with a small soft cotton cord, very like the candlewick used in American quilts; it is held in place between two thicknesses of linen (the front one being much finer than that used for the back) by lines of close back-stitching. Just how this cord was induced to follow the intricacies of the elaborate design was, however, a puzzle to the writer until she happened in a private collection upon a partly finished piece of Queen Anne quilting, that cleared up the whole matter. From this it was seen that the back-stitching was worked first through the two thicknesses of linen on all the outlines of the design, and the cord was then inserted from the back with some sort of bodkin that could easily be passed through the open meshes of the coarser line. This explained at once the reason for the numerous short ends of cord that are always to be seen at the back of these quilts, for a break in the padding could be made quite simply by bringing the cord through to the surface and cutting it off close to the ground.

The quilt of which this article is speaking is in daily use in an Essex household, and its wonderful wearing qualities seem to justify the many hours of patient labor that must have been spent upon it.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOT long ago I was watching a friend as she placed different garments and hangings into mothproof receptacles for safekeeping during the summer. One of the articles which she touched with more than usual gentleness was a soft, white cashmere shawl, a family heirloom. It was nearly a yard and a half square and yet, without the slightest difficulty, she drew its folds through a finger ring to show me how very delicate were the threads from which it was fashioned.

After reminiscing for some time over the memories aroused by the dainty shawl, we asked, "What is cashmere, anyway?" This query started us on a journey through books of romance and discovery. To Tibet our wanderings took us as we read "Kashmir, the Land of Streams and Solitudes," by P. Pirie. There, we are told, the cashmere goat wanders through mountain fastnesses and peaceful valleys and grows the silky threads which are combed from his back and used in such delicate fabrics as the old shawl. We saw pictures of these goats with their valuable coats hanging in silvery tresses almost to the ground. In describing his meeting with a little shepherdess of Tibet, the author says, 'She stood, a tall and slender figure, beside a great gray rock, in a grassy, flower-decked glade of the forest. . . . It is hardly correct, perhaps, to call her a shepherdess, for there were very few sheep in her flock, which consisted mostly of goats, the long-haired goats of Kashmir, more like wild forest creatures than domestic animals. There were hundreds of goats which streamed by an endless sea of tossing heads and soft, rippling, silky hair."

* * *

Of course we were not to be satisfied with learning of only one of the woolen fibers and so we tried to look back in history to the beginnings of that fabric and found that it was lost in the mazes of prehistoric times. Not even a legend of the early use of wool, such as has been given to us of silk in the story of the "Lady of Si-ling," could we find. The repeated statement that woolen is the oldest of all the textile fibers had to satisfy us.

And so we allowed our imaginations to weave legends for us of primitive peoples who lived before the keeping of records and who roamed strange countries with their flocks and, perhaps, learned from the spider the art of weaving. We remembered that Virgil, in the Georgics, had much to say about sheep and the making of woolen cloth, and we read again Catullus's lines:

The loaded distaff, in the left hand placed,
With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,
Which into thread, 'neath nimble fingers, grew.

The Old Testament has many references to the growing of sheep and the making of cloth and we know that, on the eve of the greatest event the world has ever known "there were shepherds watching their flocks."

* * *

Among the articles which were laid away that day by my friend were represented fleece from Lincoln sheep of England, Angora goats of Asia Minor, camels from Russia or China, alpaca goats from Peru or some other South American country, as well as sheep of the Willamette Valley in Oregon, the ranches of Texas and the mountains of Vermont.

Vast numbers of workers, from the shepherdess of Tibet to the retail merchant in an American city, had put something of their thought and ingenuity into those textiles. No wonder that we found the study of the "oldest fabric" new and fascinating.

A young mother of my acquaintance has written the following jingle for her little boy of 4, who loves to repeat it whenever he sees sheep. Later he will learn more of the meaning of the last lines.

The lambies, the lambies, they give us pajamies
Of wool that is shorn from their backs;
But the undies for Sundays, all silky and white,
Are linen that's woven from flax.

Asparagus Mold

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A delightfully refreshing salad is an asparagus mold that is not only quickly prepared, but is delicious enough to form the main course at a luncheon or a whole meal for the family. The materials required are:

One can of asparagus tips, 1 envelope of gelatin, 4 eggs, 1 lemon, 3 pimientos, 1 cupful of whipping cream, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, salt, paprika, cayenne, 1 green pepper.

Put the butter, flour and liquid from the asparagus in a double boiler to cook. Dissolve the gelatin in ½ of a cupful of cold water. Beat the eggs and add them very slowly to the hot mixture. Add the seasoning. When fairly thick, remove the mixture from the fire and add the gelatin. Have the asparagus, pimientos and green pepper cut in small pieces. Add these to the mixture as it begins to set; and lastly, stir in lightly the whipped cream. Put to set in a mold which has been wet with cold water. Decorate with lettuce leaves and serve with mayonnaise. Rolled cheese sandwiches tied with a narrow strip of bacon and toasted in the oven before serving, form a zestful accompaniment to the salad.

Time can be saved in making cookies by eliminating the use of a board and rolling-pin. Drop the dough by large spoonfuls on a greased or floured pan, then either grease or flour the bottom of a measuring cup and flatten the dough, giving the cup a slight twist in the hand. Nicely shaped cookies for the family table can be made in this way, and in much less time.

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And She Thought IT WAS CLEAN!
No matter how nice a surface looks -- just rub CP Paper over it and see the change! This new household aid goes after the hidden dirt and leaves the surface CLEAN.
CP The Wonder Paper, dusts, cleans and polishes, all at once. It is a fine, soft paper, containing good furniture polish. Discard the dirt-filled dust rag and use clean, convenient CP Paper.
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Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.
KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN

This is not a regular boudoir slipper
But a house slipper made on a good fitting last of black kid with a 6/8 low wood heel. By mail to you, $2.75. Made in A, B, C, D, E widths. Brown kid to order. $3.25.
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Science now perfects Whippet, the amazing new beater, which whips cream and mixes batter in a fraction of the time formerly necessary. Used in any bowl. Patented guard prevents all spattering. Easily cleaned. Money-back guarantee. Useful addition to every kitchen. Price $1.00 postage prepaid. Send for yours today.
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"16 Pequot sheets lasted our family of two for 15 years!
MRS. J. ATKINSON of Lewiston, Mont., wrote us about this unusual record of wear. Hundreds of such letters prove conclusively that Pequot sheets and pillow cases wear longer.
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Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
107 Falmouth Street Boston, Massachusetts

STOCKS MOVE UPWARD WITH CONFIDENCE

Leading Issues Make Good Price Gains—Closing Tone Is Strong

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The stock market rallied briskly in the late trading today, as Wall Street grew increasingly confident of an early war debt accord.

United States Steel rose more than 3 points to a new high for the recovery, and other shares getting up 3 to 4 included American Can, Westinghouse Electric, Consolidated Gas, New York Central and Allied Chemical.

National Biscuit regained part of a 3-point loss.

The closing tone was strong. Sales however, were less than 2,000,000 shares.

In connection with strength of International Telephone, it was rumored that a new development, comparable to its recent acquisition of the Ericison Telephone Company of Europe might shortly be announced, although the rumor was discouraged at the company's offices.

Allied Chemical pushed upward, on rumors that important new interests would soon obtain representation on the directorate.

In connection with selling of National Biscuit, brokerage house gossip had it that a large chain grocery now featuring its products was planning manufacture of its own package biscuits.

A prominent bear operator recently bullish on a few issues, was said to be a seller of Biscuit.

Loans Gain Bullish

Wall Street was more encouraged than otherwise by the gain of $73,000,000 in weekly brokers' loans, the largest since March. The gain in loans comes after 10 consecutive weeks of declines, and is interpreted as indicating a fresh speculative interest in stocks. As President Whitney of the stock exchange said in his annual report, "Wall Street feels that it is as undesirable to have brokerake loans too low, as to have them too high." The stock exchange's monthly tabulation showed that loans fell in June to a new low, since the tabulation started in 1926, at $1,391,324,992. While strictly comparable figures are not available, this is apparently the lowest since 1922, or since well before the start of the 1924-29 bull market.

Gain of roughly $44,000,000 in the Federal Reserve's holding of government securities was still more conclusive evidence than last week's gain of half as much that the reserve is embarking upon a fresh program to release credit through purchases of governments.

Call money was freely offered in the outside markets at 1 per cent, although the official rate held at 1½.

Paris News Lifts Bonds

The bond market staged a general advance today on optimistic reports from Paris of an agreement settling the intergovernmental debts problem. The response of the market was evident in the strength of prices and in greater activity.

Trading was more active in the rails and public utilities than in the foreign obligations, especially in the forenoon. Foreign obligations, however, scored a number of the larger gains. German 5½s and 7s showed a large increase in turnover. The former jumped more than 1 point.

The strength outside the issues which might be expected to be affected directly or indirectly by any such agreement was impressive. San Paulo 7s of 1940 and Brazilian 6½s of 1926-27 advanced about two points, although sales of both issues were few. Uruguayan 6s made good gains also.

Loans of the United States Government continued dull, but held steady.

The rails were almost uniformly higher. The advance in the public utilities was not so broad as in the rails and trading was less active. Industrial obligations were quiet but the advancing trend was plainly apparent in them.

Stock-privilege loans advanced also in sympathy with the strength in the corresponding share issues.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK STILL IS SECOND LARGEST

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Mid-year statements of leading New York banks published this week show that the National City Bank of New York maintained its position as the second largest commercial bank in the country in point of total resources.

As of June 30, the National City showed total resources of $1,973,140,595, slightly lower than the $1,995,628,614 reported in its quarterly statement as of March 27 last.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which moved into second place at the end of 1930 and was nosed out of that position by the National City in March, retains third place. Its statement as of June 30, recently published, showed total resources of $1,863,116,541, an increase over the $1,749,321,065 shown as of March 27, 1931.

The report of the Chase National Bank of New York, the largest commercial bank in the country, has not yet been published.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; U. S. Steel leads rise.

Bonds: Strong; foreigns and rails gain.

Curb: Strong; utilities active.

Foreign exchanges: Steady, sterling firm.

Cotton: Higher; firm cables.

Sugar: Easier, Cuban selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat; Easy; weak cables.

Corn: Lower; large Argentine exports.

Cattle: Firm.

Hogs: Higher.

COTTON HIGHER

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Cotton was generally higher today in response to relatively steady cables from Liverpool and covering combined with a little trade buying. There were fluctuations of sentiment as to the Paris negotiations but the afternoon news seemed more encouraging than otherwise and prices worked up to 10.06 for July and 10.67 for December or about 23 to 25 points net higher. The mid-afternoon market was quiet within a point or two of the best.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 3	Last July 2
14¼	3½		Abitibi Pow & P	800	3½	3½	3½	3½
22½	11½	1	Adams Express	6300	17½	16¾	17½	16¾
45	23½	5	Adams Exp pf	10	47¾	47¾	47¾	
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1200	87¾	85¾	86¼	84½
20¾	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	1300	12	11¾	13	
13¾	4½		Alleghany Corp	1500	6¾	6¼	6½	6½
39¼	20¼	8½	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	33¾	33½	33½	33¾
182¾	108¾	9	Allied Chem	8400	137	129¾	137	136¾
34¾	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	200	27	26¾	27	27½
22	15½	2	Amerada	1300	20¾	18¾	20¾	18¾
29¾	11½		Am Ag Ch Del	200	17½	16	17½	17
6¾	3¾		Am Beet Sugar	100	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
38	25¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	31¾	30¾	30¾	
12¾	5¾		Am Brown Boveri	300	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
72	31	7	Am Br Bov pf	20	70	69½	70	69
132¾	82¼	5†	Am Can	16000	114¼	111¾	113	113¾
38¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	300	31¾	31	31¾	30¾
86	58¾	7	Am Car & F pf	30	86	86	86	86
43¾	15	2	Am Chain	400	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
48¾	38¼	3†	Am Chicle	200	43¾	43¼	43¾	44
14½	8¾		Am Com Alcohol	200	9¾	8¾	9	8¾
16	5¼		Am Encaustic T	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
33¼	18½		Am European	200	26¼	26	26¼	
81¾	31¼		Am & For Pow	63400	38½	37¼	38½	36
100	85¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	90	90	90	
79½	46½		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	65¾	65	65¾	64¾
10¾	6¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5	1¾		Am Hide & L	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	
30	30¼		Am Hide & L pf	100	32	32	32	
31¾	18¼	3	Am Ice	300	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
77¾	64	6	Am Ice pf	100	68¾	68½	68½	
26	9¼		Am International	200	16	15¾	15½	14¾
15	5½		Am La Pr pf	30	15	15	15	
30¾	13¼	1	Am Locomotive	200	19¾	19¼	19½	19¾
23¾	8¼		Am Metal	300	13¾	13¼	13½	13¼
39¾	5		Am Nat Gas pf	30	14	14	14	11½
64½	30½	1	Am Power & Lt	1300	41¾	40¾	40¾	40
113	95¼	6	Am P&L 5% pf	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	
85	74	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	78¼	74¼	74½	73¾
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	6400	14¾	13¾	14¼	13¾
12¾	5		Am Republics	100	7½	7½	7½	
37¾	15¼		Am Rolling Mill	1500	24¼	23¾	23¾	23¾
42	28½	5	Am Shipbuilding	50	39½	39½	39½	39
58½	36¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	2300	39¾	38½	39½	37¾
4½	2		Am Solvents & C	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31¼	11¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	18¼	18	18¼	17¾
60	43	5	Am-Sugar Ref	200	53¾	53½	53½	53¾
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4000	184¾	181	183½	181
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	1400	55	53¾	54½	53¾
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	300	51	50½	50½	
11¾	5½		Am Woolen	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
39¾	30¾		Am Woolen pf	100	30	30¾	30¾	30
8¾	3¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	24200	30¾	28¾	30¾	28½
36	19¾	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	24	24	24	24
19½	9		Andes Copper	100	13	13	13	
4½	1½		Armour Ill A	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
72	32	7	Armour Lel pf	100	52	52	52	
3¾	1		Armour Ill B	200	1½	1½	1½	1¾
9	3¾		Arnold Constable	4000	8	7¾	8¼	7¾
10½	5		Artloom Corp	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	
28½	5¾		Asso Apparel Ind	1300	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
29¾	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	600	23½	22	22½	
98	85	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	93¾	93½	93½	
203¾	132¾	10	Atchison pf	200	170	166¼	170	167¾
108¼	160½	5	Atchison pf	300	105¾	104¾	105	
120	76	7	Atl Coast Line	200	100	100	100	
23¾	11½	1	Atl Refining	600	18¼	15¾	16¾	15¼
99¾	84¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	110	86	86	86	86
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	6600	191¾	186	190	183
2¾	1		Auto Sales	300	2	1¾	1¾	2
5	2		Auto Sales pf	70	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
6½	3		Aviation Corp Del	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

—B—

27¾	9½		Baldwin Loco	300	16	15¾	16	15½
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	30	78	78	78	78
87¾	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	400	64¾	63	63½	63
80½	65¼	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	71	71	71	71
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	900	9	8¾	9	8¾
80¾	77½	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
25½	14¾	1	Bendix Aviation	5600	21¾	21	21¾	20¾
46¼	24¼	2	Best & Co	200	39	39	39	39¾
79½	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	19000	53½	52¼	53¾	51¾
20¾	16½		Bloomingdale	170	18¾	18¾	18¾	
40½	0¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	300	34	34	34	33
3	1		Booth Fisheries	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
76½	47	3†	Borden	2600	61	59¾	60½	59¼
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1300	20¾	20¼	20¼	19¾
22¾	8¼	1½*	Briggs Mfg	3400	14¾	14	14¼	13¾
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	100	18	18	18	17½
69¾	53¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	400	61¾	61¾	62¼	61¾
64¾	51¾	5	Brooklyn Q pf	200	63½	62	63½	
120¾	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	117	114½	117	113¾
9	3		Bruns Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½	
20¾	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	100	14	14	14	13½
34¾	20	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
5¾	2½		Budd Mfg	100	4	4	4	
13	7½	1	Budd Wheel	300	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
23	11½		Bullard	100	13¼	12¾	12¾	12½
32¼	19½	1	Burroughs Add	300	26¼	25½	26	24¾
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	23	23	23	22¾
113	95½	6†	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	101	101	101	101
23¼	11¾		Butler Cop & Zinc	200	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
69¾	23⅝		Byers	3400	37⅞	36⅝	37¼	36¼

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	400	26¾	26¼	26¼	26
11⅜	5		Calumet & Hecla	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1600	42½	42	42¼	41¼
45¾	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2000	28¼	27⅝	28¼	27½
102	98	5	Caro C&O st	40	96¾	96¾	96¾	
131½	59½	3	Case Threshg	31300	102	90½	90½	89¼
31½	21¾	3	Caterpillar Trac	300	26⅞	25⅞	26¼	25¼
30⅛	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco	200	21⅞	20¼	21	20
23¼	7⅝		Checker Cab Mfg	300	11¾	10¾	11½	11¼
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	38¾	37½	38¼	37⅝
1¾	⅝		Chi & Alton pf	400	⅞	¾	¾	1
7⅞	4		Chi Gt W pf	400	7¾	6½	7¾	6¾
26⅞	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	900	26	24¼	25¼	24
8¾	3½		Chi Mil & SP	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅝
15¾	4¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10½
45½	25	4	Chi & N Western	100	34	34	34	33½
15½	6½		Chi Pneu Tool	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
35	15½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	19	19	19	43
65½	22½	5	Chi Rock I&P	1400	48	44	47½	
23	17½	3	Chi Yellow Cab	100	19¾	17	19¾	20
33¾	17¾	2.40	Childs Company	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	77100	24⅝	23	24¼	22⅞
37⅞	30	3.60‡	City Ice & Fuel	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	
90	77½	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	80½	80½	80½	80
80¼	75	3½	Cleve & Pitts	30	77	77	77	77
34½	24	3	Cluett Peabody	400	32	31	32	
170	133		Coca Cola	100	147	147	147	147½
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm P	400	45¾	45	45¾	44¾
104½	101¾	6	Colg Palm P pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	
17½	9		Collins & Aikman	2200	16	16	16	15½
32¼	9¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	400	18¾	18½	18½	16¾
45⅝	20⅝	2‡	Columbia Gas	5900	34¾	33¼	34	33
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	400	106	106	106	104½
11⅛	6		Col Graph ct	5700	11¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
111⅝	55	5†	Columbian Carb	1300	82	80	81	79
16⅜	6	5	Columbia Graph	5500	11¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
23½	13	2	Comm Credit	100	15	15	15	16
35⅞	30⅝		Comm Cred A	100	35	35	35	34⅝
24½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	80	24	24	24	24
90	82	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	86	86	86	
34	22	3	Comm Inv Tr	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
21½	10⅞	1	Comm Solvents	1600	15¾	15	15¾	14¾
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	3400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
100¾	90	6	Comwith & S 6 pf	300	95¾	95½	95¾	95
12¾	6⅞		Congoleum Nairn	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¼
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
109⅝	82¼	4	Consol Gas	19300	106	98½	99¾	97
106½	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	108¾	105¼	105¼	105¾
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	200	14	14	14	
1	⅛		Consol Textile	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	½
30	9¼		Cont Baking A	2100	15½	14¼	15½	14
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	400	60½	58¾	60	58
3¾	1¼		Cont Baking B	1500	2	1⅞	1⅞	
82¾	40¾	2½	Cont Can	2500	54	52¾	53¾	52½
16⅞	8½	1	Cont Dia Fibre	100	11	11	11	6½
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	43½	43½	43½	43
4½	2¼		Cont Motors	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
12	5		Cont Oil	1200	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
12	3½		Cont Shares	900	5¼	5¼	5¾	5¼
86⅝	55¾	3†*	Corn Products	2400	75	73¼	73¾	74½
152½	146⅞	7	*Corn Prod pf	50	149	149	149	149¾
18	6¼		Coty	500	9¾	9½	9¾	
19¾	12¼		Crex Carpet	1300	19½	18½	19¼	
24¾	20¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	30	30	30	
63	30¾		Crucible Steel	100	47¾	47¼	47¾	46¾
166	89	7	Crucibit Steel pf	20	90	89½	90	90
8	4½	.30	Cuban Am Sug	300	5	4¾	5	4¾
3¾	⅝		Cuban Cane Pr	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
1½	⅛		Cuban Dom S	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
118⅝	112½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	113¾	113¼	113½	
5⅞	2⅛		Curtis-Wright	800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3½
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A	300	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
41	17½		Cutler Hammer	100	22¾	22½	22½	

—D—

23	9⅜		Davison Chem	200	13½	13¼	13½	13
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	100	133½	133½	133½	
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	68
109	100	7	Devoe & Rel 1pf	10	100	100	100	100
21	13¼		Diamond Match	400	19¼	19¼	20	19¾
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	400	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	600	22¾	22⅜	22½	22¼
107	71	4†	Du Pont de Nem	3500	92¾	90¾	92	89¾

—E—

185¾	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	3500	153¾	150	153¾	149
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1800	17½	17	17¼	17
11⅜	3¼		Ettingon Schild	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
40	35½		Ettingon S pf	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	
74¾	34⅞	6	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	46½	45	45½	44¾
110	106	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	107½	107	107½	
4½	2		Elec Boat	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
69¾	30¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4300	45¼	43¾	43¾	43¾
108½	92¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	99½	99	99¼	99
68	49½	5	Elec Stor Battery	100	55	55	55	52¾
41	30	5	Endicott Johnson	400	46	39½	45	40
49	28½	2.40	Engineers Pub S	100	37½	37½	37½	
39¾	13½		Erie RR	400	37¾	35¾	34¾	35¾

—F—

109⅞	81	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	83	83	83	81
49¾	30	1½†	Fed Lt & Trac	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
15½	4½		Fed Screw W	100	5½	5½	5½	
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	300	18	17½	18	17½
86½	58¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¼
59	41	3½	First Nat Stores	2100	49¾	53	54	52½
⅞	⅜		Fisk Rubber	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
35½	22	1½	Florsheim Shoe	500	25½	25	25	
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	2700	31¾	30¾	31	30¾
23½	20½	.80	Fourth Nat Inv	1100	21	21	21½	21½
17½	4⅞		Foundation	100	9	9	9	
38¾	11¾	2½	Fox Film A	2900	21¾	20¼	21	19¾
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	400	29	28¾	29	28½

—G—

6¾	3		Gabriel Snub A	100	3½	3½	3½	
2¾	⅜		Gardner Motor	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	
73½	52¾	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	2900	62¾	60	62¼	60
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	2300	28	25½	25¼	24¾
65¾	38¾	1.60	Gen Baking	400	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
9½	5		Gen Bronze	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	35100	45¾	44¼	44¾	43¾
12⅜	11⅛	.90	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
56	43	3	Gen Foods	2400	49½	48	49¼	48¾
8½	4½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	2700	5¼	5	5¼	5
167¾	54	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	58½	58½	58½	
50	36	3	Gen Mills	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	200	97½	97¼	97½	
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	61000	40	38¾	39½	38½
103¼	98	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	102¼	103¾	103¾	103½
10¼	3¼		Gen Out Ad	300	5¼	5	5	5¼
28	14	4	Gen Out Ad A	200	14	14	14	14½
13	4½		Gen Pub Service	400	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
84½	48½	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	85½	85	85½	86
9½	3¾		GenRealty	800	4	4	4	4
57⅝	29	4	Gen Refractories	400	40	39½	40	40
15½	3⅜		Gen Thea Equip	1100	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
38¾	21½		Gillette Saf Ras	12500	23	24	24½	24¼
76½	39¾	5	Gillette S R pf	500	73¾	72	72½	73
7⅞	4		Gimbel Bros	500	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
16½	7¾		Glidden	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	65½	65½	65½	65½
42¾	21	2½	Gold Dust	4300	31¾	30	30¾	30¾
9⅞	4		Gobel (Adolf)	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20⅜	8¼		Goodrich	1000	14½	14	14¼	13¾
68	35	7	Goodrich pf	200	49½	49¼	49½	52¼
52¾	30¾	2	*Goodyear	600	43	41¾	43¾	41¼
91	71	7	Goodyear ipf	300	83¾	83½	83½	83½
6½	3¼		Graham Paige	800	4	4	4	3⅞
22⅜	10	2	Granby	400	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14¾
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	400	17¼	16¾	17¼	16¾
18⅛	10⅜		Grand Union	200	16½	16	16¼	16¼
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	200	43	42½	43	42¼
39⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	600	39¼	38¾	39½	38¼
69¾	43¼	5	Great Nor pf	400	53¾	51½	53	53
23½	17½	2	Great Nor Ore	400	19½	19¾	19¼	

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 3	Last July 2
38	13¾	1.60	Great West Sug	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	40	84	83½	83½	84
8¾	3¾		Grigsby-Grunow	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
37½	16¼		Gulf States Steel	100	17¼	17¼	17½	

—H—

30	9½	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	28	28	28	
9¾	4½		Hahn Dept Sto	3400	6¼	6	6¼	5¾
63	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	53½	53½	53½	
19¾	12	2	Hall Printing	800	16¾	16¾	16¾	
44½	24½	2	Harbison Walker	400	27¾	27½	27¾	
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	200	113¼	113	113½	
102¾	63½	5	Hershey Choc	400	90½	84½	90¼	84½
13½	6¾		Hollander	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
9¾	4¼		Houdaille Her B	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
83½	27		Houston Oil	1900	47¼	45¾	48¾	44½
14½	6		Houston Oil new	5100	10¾	10	10¾	9¾
85	68	4	Household Fin pf	10	83¾	83½	83¾	
39¼	12	3	Howe Sound	300	23½	23½	23¾	21¼
26	11	1.20	Hudson Motor	900	15¾	15	15¾	15
13¼	5¾		Hupp Motor	1400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼

—I—

89	41½	4	Ill Central	200	53	52	53	52½
98	31½	4	Indus Rayon	900	35	33½	34½	33¾
162	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	1900	107	101	107	105
11¾	4¼		Inspiration Cop	400	8¼	7¾	8¼	7½
11	10¼		Insuranshare Del	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	
56	19¼		Interboro Rap T	200	23½	22½	22½	22½
15	5		Interlake Iron	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
5¼	1½		Int Agr Corp	100	2	2	2	
179¾	117	6†	Int Business M	700	150½	142	143¾	148
12¾	8¾	.80	Int Carriers	200	8¾	8½	8¾	9
62¾	27¾	4	Int Cement	600	35½	34¼	35

PRICES OFF IN NARROW MARKET FOR LIVESTOCK

Heat Wave Curtails Meat Consumption — Some Classes Hold Well

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 3—The extreme and protracted heat wave over the entire country curtailed meat consumption greatly. This was reflected back into all livestock markets in the way of very narrow and undependable demand this week.

Values were on the down grade, some classes suffering sharp declines. Others, however, escaped with no loss and a few classes showed strength, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Justice.

Sharply curtailed cattle receipts gave the fed steer and yearling market stability following two weeks of downturns. Strictly grain-fed offerings closed 25 cents higher. All classes of grass cattle were discriminated against, and losses of 25 cents or more were registered, cows and heifers showing a bigger break than steers. Bulls closed 25 cents higher, while vealers broke $1 to $1.50, sliding into new low price ground in 19 years for this time of year.

Fed yearlings topped at $8.50 each day this week, numerous loads making $8 to $8.40, with the bulk of fed yearlings and light steers going at $6.50 to $7.75.

Medium-weight beeves reached an extreme top of $8.40 but few sold above $8, the bulk going from $7.50 downward. Steers scaling more than 1400 pounds failed to beat $7.50, most of the big weight steers going at $6.25 to $7.25. Common grass steers brought $5 to $5.75, inferior lots going as low as $4.

Yearling heifers scored $8 on the initial session, but most of the fed offerings turned at $6.50 to $7.25, grassy kinds going downward to $5 and below. Most grass beef cows brought $3 to $3.75 and low cutters and cutters $1.50 to $2.75. Better-grade heavy sausage bulls closed at $4.25 to $4.40 and choice vealers went at $6 to $6.50.

Light and medium weight hogs advanced on Thursday after declining early, to close about steady with a week ago, but weights above 270 pounds still showed losses of 25 to 40 cents and packing sows 50 to 60 cents. The week's top was $7.50, with the bulk of 170 to 220 pounds closing at $7.25 to $7.40; 230 to 270 pounds, $6.75 to $7.25; 280 to 350 pounds, $5.50 to $6.65; pigs, $6.85 to $7.25; packing sows, $4.50 to $5; smooth sorts to $5.50.

Fat lambs and yearlings lost 75 cents to $1 during the week and slaughter ewes closed weak to 25 cents lower, all classes reaching new low levels for many years. The week's top on native and range lambs was $7.75, and $6 stopped the best yearlings. Good and choice native ewe and wether lambs closed at $7 to $7.25; native bucks, $6 to $6.25; throwouts, $4 to $4.50; fat ewes, $1 to $1.50.

FOREIGN MARKETS SHOW SATISFACTORY PRICE IMPROVEMENTS

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—The final Bourse session of the week was highly satisfactory as a result of the possibility that negotiations over the Hoover war debt proposal would be successfully concluded over the week-end.

Quotations on the whole rose appreciably and good movement was maintained throughout. The close was firm.

LONDON, July 3—The stock market opened quiet but firm, and dealers are taking a more optimistic view on debt negotiations.

Among Anglo-American specialties International Nickel was dull at 16¼, and Brazilian Traction was better at 23¾. Woolworth common was active, advancing to a premium of 6s.

BERLIN, July 3—The Boerse firmed toward the close, although prices were below the opening.

DIVIDENDS

Jantzen Knitting Mills declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15, placing the stock on a 60-cent annual basis, compared with $1.50 previously.

Solvay American Investment declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 15.

Century Ribbon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Harriman National Bank & Trust Company declared an extra dividend of $5 and the regular semiannual dividend of $5. Harriman Securities Corporation declared the regular semiannual dividend of $7.50. All dividends are payable July 3 to stock of record July 2.

Maytag Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the first preferred and 75 cents on the cumulative preference, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Faultless Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Amerada Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 31 to stock of record July 15.

Seton Leather Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

Jantzen Knitting Mills declared the quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15, placing it on a 60-cent annual basis, compared with $1.50 previously.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Consols for money today were 60⅝; De Beers 3⅞ and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 1¼ per cent; discount rates on short bills 1⅛@1⅛ per cent; three months 1⅛ per cent.

ALLIS-CHALMERS ORDERS

NEW YORK, July 3—Unfilled orders of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company July 1 totaled $9,051,000, compared with $9,776,000 June 1 and $17,926,000 July 1, 1930.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	77	75¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	75	75
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	73¾	73
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	102¾	102¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	99	99
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	81⅞	81½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100⅛	100
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	83	83
Amer Inter 5½s '49	87	87
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	19	18
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	134	134
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107⅜	107¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	107⅛	107⅜
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81⅛	81
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	71
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	94	94
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96⅛	96⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅜	99⅜
Atch T&SF 4s '05	97	97
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	116	116
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	44½	44
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96¾	96¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	58½	58½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98½	98½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	91½	91¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100⅜	100
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103¾	103¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107	107
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109	109
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	90½	90½
Belding Hem 6s '36	94¼	94¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113⅜	113⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104¼	104
Boston & Maine 5s '67	98⅞	98⅝
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	95½	94⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¾	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s '50	105	105
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106	106
Buff R & P 4½s '57	80	80
Bur Geo R & N 5s	102⅛	102
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99⅜	99⅜
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅞	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101⅛	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102⅛	102¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106¾	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106¾	106¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¾	119¾
Can North deb 7s '40	113	113
Can Pacific deb 4s	85⅞	85½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	100
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98⅛	98
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98⅛	98⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¾	102¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112⅝	112⅝
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	111	111
Certainteed 5½s '48	50	45
Ches Corp 5s '47	98½	98½
Ches & O 4½s B	102	102
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	68	67½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	65⅛	65⅛
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	91½	91¼
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99⅜	99⅛
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	82¼	82¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	35	33⅜
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66⅛	66¼
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	105½	105½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	27½	26¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	66¼	64⅝
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	83½	82¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	80¾	79¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	92	92
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	106¼	106¼
Chicago Railway 5s '27	62	61¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	90	89¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	94½	94¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	83¾	83
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	81	80
Chic St L Norls 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90¾	90¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	97	96¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	93¼	93¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98	97⅞
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¼	103¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	55	54
Colo Industrial 5s '34	82	82
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101⅝	101⅝
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	86¾	85¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	97¾	97½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99	98¼
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	99	99
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96½	96½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 C	99¼	99¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	107½	107½
Con Gas 4½s	102	101¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107½	107⅜
Corn Products 5s '34	105	105
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	39½	38
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	96¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	104¼	104¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94⅜	93½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	64	64
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	71	71
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103½	103½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	169	169
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	99½	99½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90	90⅞
Dold Packing 6s '42	57	57
Dul & I Range 5s '37	103½	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	½047⅝	104⅞
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	80½	80½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	76	76
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	75⅞	75⅞
Erie RR reg 4s '96	86	86
Erie RR ref 5s '67	80½	79½
Erie RR gen lien	78⅞	77
Erie RR gen 5s '75	80⅞	79½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	92	92
Fla East Coast 5s '74	22½	22¼
Fonda Johns & O 4½s '52	17	17
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	79	79
Gen Electric 3½s '42	99¼	99¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103¾
Goodrich 6s '45	65½	64⅞
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¾	90¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	48¾	48¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108¾	108
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112⅞	112¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95¾	95½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103	103
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108½	108¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	109⅞
Havana Elec 5s '52	40	40
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	52	52
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60¾	60¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98¾	98¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	½022⅜	102⅜
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅜	106⅜
Ill Central 4s '53	76	75½
Ill Central 5s L&NO 5s '63	89	89
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103	103
Ind Limestone 6s '41	33	33
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96½	95¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	95¼	95¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	80½	80½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	95⅞	95½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	90¾	90½
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	73	72½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73½	72½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92	91¾
Int Gt Nor 5s '52	77	76½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	60	60
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	76	76
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	72	72
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	67	67
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '47	72¼	72¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	53	53
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81½	81½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94¾	94¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	86¾	86¾
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	4⅞	4⅞
Kan City Ft&Memb 4s '36	92	92
Kendall Co 5½s '49	60	59¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '57 B	104½	104½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77⅞	77½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	93	92
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¼	97¼
KCan Gas 4s '52	97⅛	97¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101	101
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	84½	84½
L'Autaro 6s '54	46	45
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87⅛	86⅝
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	105¼	105
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	102	102
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	109⅝	109⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98½	98
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	55⅜	55⅜
L&N unified 4s '40	99½	99⅛
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	102	102
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104½	104½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	27½	27½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	60	59
Metro Water 5½s '50	58	58
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	102⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	103⅜	103⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103¾	103¾
Miss Central 5s	93	93
Mo Ill 5s '62	50	50
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86¾	86¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	85	85
Mo K & T 4½s '78	87	87
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	81	81
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	97⅞	97⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	64½	63¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	88	88
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	88	86⅞
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	87½	87½
Mo Pac 5s L '81	88	87
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	80½	80½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73	72¼
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	101½	101½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101⅞
Newberry 5½s	90	88½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106	106
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93½	93½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92⅜	82⅜
N O T & M 5s B '54	69¼	69¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	80	79⅝
NO&HR gen 3½s '97	85	85
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	98¾	98¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104½	104
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105½	105½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99¾	99¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	81	79¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	92⅞	90¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A 32	97	97
NY Dock Co 5s '38	111½	111½
NY Edison 5s '44	106½	106½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115½	115½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s' 49	100	99⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	117½	117
NY NH&H deb 4s' 57	74	73½
NY NH&H 4½s' 67	94½	93¾
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101¼	101¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	51¾	51¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s' 92	59	59
NY Railway inc 6s' 65	4½	4¼
NY Steam Corp 5s' 51	109¾	109¾
NY Tel deb 5s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s' 41	105⅞	105⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83	83
Niag Falls Pow 6s' 32	102¼	102¼
Niag Share 5½s' 50	95½	95½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	26½	26
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	38	38
North Am Co 5s' 61	100⅛	100⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103¾	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s' 65	103¾	103½
Nor Pac 5s D	103¼	103
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67⅛	67⅜
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s' 97	96⅝	96½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	96⅛	96⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110½	110⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B 41	106¾	106¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¼	111¼
Ore Wash RR &N 4s '61	95½	95½
Otis Steel 6s' 41	85	84½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s' 42	105	104¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s' 34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s' 50	81¼	81¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s' 51	101½	101½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	90¼	90¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s' 41	58	58
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100	100
Penn Railroad con 4s' 48	99⅞	99¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	96	95¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s 63	101½	101
Penn Railroad gen 4½s' 65	101½	101½
Penn Railroad 6s '64	104⅜	104⅜
Penn Railroad gen 5s' 68	108½	108½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s	96⅞	96⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s' 47	109¼	109¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	90	89
Penn El 4½s	97¾	97⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	63	63
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102¼	102
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97⅛	97⅛
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅞	104⅞
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅜	101
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	108⅛	108⅛
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87⅞	87½
Port Gen Elec 5s' 35	102½	102½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s' 53	66	65
Pub Svc E&G 4s 1970	98	98
Pure Oil 5½s '37	84	84
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84	82
Punta Sug 7s	11½	11½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101¾	101½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	83	82½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	81½	80
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108	106
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	97	97
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	53½	50½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	73	68¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	61¾	59¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	79¼	79
St Louis Sw 1st 4s '89	79½	79½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	82½	81
St Louis Sw 1st 5s '52	68¼	67
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93¾	93¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45	15¾	15¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	86	86
Shell Union 5s '47	80	79½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	81	79¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	14	14
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	93½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97¾	96½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L at 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	104	104
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	82¼	82¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	94	93¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95	94¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	93¼	93
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	103¾	103½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	99⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	82¼	82
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109¼	108¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107¼	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¼	99¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	52½	52½
Taiwan El 5½s wi	94¼	94
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅜	106⅜
Texas Corp 5s '44	95¾	95¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	94½	94½
Texa & Pac 5s C '79	93	92
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	100	99⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	56	55¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	44¾	43½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102½	102½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102⅞	102⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99½	99½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101¼	100⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	102
United Biscuit 6s '42	104½	104½
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	52	52
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70	69½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99½	99
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	69¾	69½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	76	75½
Vanadium 5s	83⅞	83⅜
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	35	35
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105⅞	103⅝
Wabash RR 4½s '76	66	66
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102¼	102¼
Wabash RR 5½s '75	78	77½
Walworth 6s '45	49½	49½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	40½	40
Warren Bros 6s	89¼	89
West Pa Pow 5s '46	105⅝	105⅜
West Pa Pow 5½s P '53	105⅞	105⅞
West Shore 4s 2361	92⅞	92
Wash Cent 4s	89½	89½
Western Electric 5s '44	107⅜	106¼
Western Union 5s '51	101⅞	101⅞
Western Union 6½s '36	109¼	109½
Western Union 5s '60	102⅛	102
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	78⅛	78⅛
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	55	55
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	99½	99¼
Youngstown Sheet B	98½	98¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul 3	Last Jul 2
3½s '47	102.16	102.16	102.16	102.16
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.12	103.12	
4th 4¼s '38	104.25	104.24	104.24	104.24
4th 4¼s reg	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.20
US 3⅜s '4 Jan	103.23	102.23	102.23	
US 4¼s '49	101.12	101.11	101.12	101.10

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	57		57	
Akershus 5s '63	96½		96¼	
Antioquia 7s B '45	62⅜		61¾	
Argentine Gov 5s '45	80		80	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	80½		80½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90		89	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	89½		89	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	89½		89¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	89¾		89	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	89½		89	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90		89	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	89¾		89¼	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	89⅝		89	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90		89	
Australia 4½s '56	62½		62½	
Australia 5s '55	69		69	
Australia 5s '57	70		70	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106		105¾	
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	91¼		91	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96¼		96¼	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	78		78	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109		108¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½		114⅜	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109¼		109	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	68⅞		68⅝	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	77¾		77¾	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	71¼		71⅛	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	68		66½	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	28		27½	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	34		34	
Bordeaux (City) 6s' 34	105¾		105¾	
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	62¾		62¼	
Brazil 6½s '26'57	64		62	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63		61½	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	80¼		79⅞	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	64		64	
Brisbane 5s '57	59¾		59¾	
Brisbane 5s '58 ww	58		58	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	63¾		63	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	64		63	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	69		68⅝	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95½		95½	
Canada 4s '52	106⅝		106½	
Chile (Bank) 6s' 61	55		55	
Chile (Bank) 6½s' 57	60½		60	
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	59		58	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	59		57½	
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61	58		58	
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61 Sept	61¼		60	
Chile (Rep) 6s' 62	59¼		59¼	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	81½		81½	
Chile (Rep) 6s' 63	60		58½	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	76⅞		76⅞	
Colombia Agr 6s' '47	69		68	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	68½		68½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	62		60⅞	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	61		60¾	
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan	71¾		71	
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct	71		71	
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	70		70	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	75½		74½	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) 49	96½		96½	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s' 45	67½		67	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s' 59	59		57¾	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108		108	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	98⅝		98½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½		101	
Deutsche Bk etfs '32	66		66	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	87½		87½	
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¼		101¼	
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101¼		101¼	
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	89		89	
Finland 5½s '58	80		80	
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	84¼		84¼	
Finnish B 6½s '54	84¼		84¼	
Frankfort 6½s '53	73		73	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125		125	
German 7s '49	100¼		99¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	83¼		82½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	76		74½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	76		75	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	92		92	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	71		70	
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	85½		85	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	92		92	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	75½		73¾	
Good Hope Int&SW 7s '45	88½		88½	
Graz 8s '54	96		96	
Greek 6s '68	84½		84½	
Greek 7s '64	99		99	
Hamburg 6s '46	81		81	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	70		70	
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	98¾		98¼	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	80		80	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	80½		80¼	
Irish Free State 5s '60	107⅛		107⅛	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95¾		95¾	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93		93	
Italy (King) 7s '51	100¼		100	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93¾		93¾	
Jap (Im

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Now a Chummy Autogiro

Side-by-Side Seats Added to Safety Flying

UNDER the Cierva patents, the Kellett Aircraft Corporation has developed an autogiro, known as the Kellett Autogiro, Model K-2, which has undergone tests by experts of the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, Washington, and has met with their approval. The Kellett Autogiro is now in production, with deliveries beginning in July. W. Laurence Le Page is the chief engineer of this company.

The Kellett Autogiro is designed to supply the demand for an aircraft, chiefly for private operators, that will meet the requirements of reasonable speed combined with maximum safety, that can be flown by anyone capable of handling an automobile, and that will not require an airport for landing or taking off. The result is an autogiro that differs in several vital respects from previous autogiros seen in this country and abroad.

The Kellett Autogiro is a two-seater, with the passenger and driver sitting side by side as in an automobile, instead of one behind the other as in earlier models. The K-2 cannot stall, cannot be spun, and in landing, approach to the ground can be made so slowly and deliberately that it can be landed on a small ground space with little more difficulty than is involved in parking a car. It can readily be operated from almost any country estate, and can land and take off from any golf course or athletic field.

High Speed 100 M. P. H.

The present Kellett Autogiro is not designed for high speed flight, having a top speed of 100 miles per hour. It is not intended to compete with the airplane on a speed-performance basis, nor to replace it. Instead, its purpose is to meet the growing demand for an aircraft that can be flown, slowly and at low altitudes if desired, by any intelligent, physically capable person without a long preliminary course of instruction.

The K-2 is equipped with a dual control system, making instruction in flying a simple matter. The cockpit is well cowled in as a protection from wind, and in it conversation can easily be carried on.

The wings or rotating blades are placed so high above the cockpit that even when a passenger stands upon the seats they are safely out of reach. It is the revolutions of these blades that sustain the craft in the air. They are kept in motion by natural forces and therefore will not stop if the engine stalls. Their motion is independent both of the engine and the pilot's skill.

Some of the features of the Kellett Autogiro are entirely new. For example, the undercarriage and fixed wings are supported entirely by steel struts, without the use of external wires. The front wheels are set 12 feet apart and are provided with long-travel Oleo shock absorber struts which cushion the landing forces. The tail-wheel is also provided with a long-travel Oleo shock absorber strut and a pneumatic tire, so that even when a landing is made on a lawn or golf course no damage is done to the sod either by the landing or tail-wheel. Brakes are provided so that forward speed can be rapidly checked.

Landing the Kellett Craft

Although vertical landings of the Kellett Autogiro can readily be made, they are more in the nature of emergency or stunt landings. The normal landing involves gliding to the earth at an angle of about 45 degrees, followed by the use of the rotor system as an air brake to reduce speed to approximately 10 to 12 miles an hour. Application of the brakes at this speed then brings the autogiro to a stop approximately within its own length.

When a vertical landing is made, the descent is at a slower speed than that of a man in a parachute. This permits the operator to fly at high altitude to the edge of his landing place, to select the exact spot on which he will land, and then come down to it at a very steep angle if he chooses, correcting or altering the angle to conform to weather conditions, finally making his landing deliberately, with ample time for observation of all essential details. This ability is, naturally, of great importance in cross-country flying.

The fuselage frame is built entirely of chrome molybdenum steel tubing welded together as a unit. The fuselage bears a general resemblance to that of an airplane, but is actually radically different, owing to the difference in the loading of an autogiro in flight, as well as in its landing conditions.

A triangular structure projects from the lower part of the fuselage to carry the hinge joints of the very wide-tread undercarriage. This structure also gives a very stiff fuselage in spite of the wide cockpit. In making vertical landings, it is obviously essential that the shock absorber action of the wheels be vertical, for if the wheels were to spread as in an airplane, it would put too much side loading on the tires. This low-hinge point on the Kellett autogiro permits the use of a tubular strut construction throughout without wires and stays.

Importance of Fixed Wing

The fixed wing is of larger dimension than ordinarily seen in autogiros. It is built up of box spars with wood ribs, fabric covered.

The fixed wing takes a certain portion of the total load of the craft in the high speed condition and serves as a controlling factor in the operation of the rotor system.

A nice degree of relationship must exist between this fixed wing and the rotor system, for at extremely low speeds and in vertical descent, with no forward speed, the rotor is carrying all the load. However, as the speed of forward motion increases, the fixed wing carries an increasing portion of the load, thus permitting the rotor speed to remain constant at all times. This is a particular characteristic of the Kellett Autogiro that has resulted in special comment by engineering experts.

The upturned wing tips provide excellent lateral stability and automatically bank the ship at the proper angle when the rudder is used, making the operation of the ailerons practically unnecessary except for corrections in rough air conditions. The chief utility of the ailerons, which are the Friese type and operated by push-pull rods, is found usually at extremely low forward speed. A prolonged side-slip with the Model K-2 is impossible.

Design of Rotor System

Each rotor blade, or rotating wing, is built around a tubular spar of large diameter chrome molybdenum seamless steel tube heat treated to 150,000 pounds tensile strength per square inch. The symmetrical airfoil section is maintained by the use of approximately 50 plywood ribs, each of which is riveted to a chrome molybdenum steel collar, which in turn is pinned to the spar. This collar fits the tube so tightly that a special tool is used to put the collar on The leading edge is formed of plywood and the blade completely covered with fabric. The trailing edge is of stainless steel.

The Model K-2 rotor pylon is unique in autogiro design in that the large diameter front member carries all of the starting and braking torque and most of the lift, but no side load. It has been designed for an ample factor of safety for such loads and is hinged and pinned at its lower end to a fuselage structure built for that purpose. The Kellett pylon is a completely pin-ended structure so designed that the stresses and loads are distributed between the individual members in such a way that each carries a certain share of the stress and is prevented from overload.

Control is by conventional stick and rudder pedal systems. The Friese ailerons are operated by push-pull roads and the elevator and rudder by direct cables. At the left of the cockpit are two interlocking levers, one of which controls the rotor clutch and the other the rotor brake, while the throttle is on the instrument board. Rudder pedals operate the wheel brakes either together or independently. A crank in the center of the cockpit is used for equalizing the loads on the elevator, for although practically all the variable loading in the K-2 is carried close to the center of gravity, some adjustment is necessary to maintain perfect trim, hands off. This is done by spring loading the elevator. Possible failure of the system in no way impairs the proper functioning of the elevator control.

An interesting K-2 device is the means whereby the rotor clutch is automatically disengaged immediately before take-off.

Side-by-Side Seating

The fully upholstered side-by-side seating arrangement in the Model K-2 provides comfort for the two occupants and makes instruction in operation extremely simple. The arrangement also has the important result in placing the variable load close to the center of gravity.

The landing gear has a 12-foot-wide tread and the Oleo struts have 10 inches of action. This long-travel Oleo combined with the use of 10-inch low pressure tires absorbs all shocks of landing. Incidentally, in discussing landing gears, it might be well to mention that it is extremely difficult to bounce an autogiro on landing. It must be remembered that the autogiro rotor has considerable lift at the time of contact with the ground and at this moment the load is taken from the rotor, which then flattens out and materially reduces its angle of incidence. Although the autogiro is making a vertical or almost vertical landing, the weight of the ship is transferred slowly from the rotor system to the undercarriage.

The pneumatic-tired, roller-bearing tail-wheel is also equipped with a long-travel Oleo strut, so that even when the tail-first landings are made, there is no tendency for the tail to bounce and all landing shocks are taken up before reaching the fuselage.

The vertical fin, rudder, elevator and stabilizer are all of thick section streamline form, and the horizontal surfaces are of high aspect ratio. It will be noted that the stabilizer does not have great area, due to the fact that the rotor system in an autogiro serves to a very great extent as a stabilizer in all directions. This is due to the fact that the autogiro has very high inherent stability which actually increases as the forward speed decreases. The fixed stabilizer serves to increase the efficiency of the elevators as control surfaces far more than its function as a stabilizing surface.

DETAILS OF MODEL K-2

Weight of Model K-2 empty	1556 lbs.
Useful load	644 lbs.
Power, 7-cylinder 165-horsepower Continental motor.	
Rotor diameter	41 ft.
Space required for storage of K-2	36 ft.
Gasoline capacity	35 gal.
Top speed	100 m.p.h.
Cruising speed	80 m.p.h.
Low speed in level flight	24 m.p.h.

THE MODERN WAY TO START OFF ON A HOLIDAY

The Kellett Autogiro, Designed by W. Laurence LePage Specifically for Private Owner Flying, Is as Easy to Drive as a Motorcar, Can Be Landed in Your Own Small Field, Is of Very Rugged Construction and Will Take You at 100 Miles an Hour Top Speed Wherever You Want to Go. Specially Built for Private Operation, It Puts the Pilot and Passenger Side by Side, as in a Roadster Type of Automobile, Rather Than the Usual Method of Having the Pilot in the Front Seat and the Passenger Rumbling Behind, a None Too Happy Way to Go a-Flying.

Mail Wings in the Night

Europe's Rapid Mail Answer Is Given

EUROPE'S first-class mail (letters and post cards) should be conveyed by night air services, over an elaborate network of beacon-lit routes linking practically every country in a 12-hour postal service, in the opinion of Capt. Carl Floram, managing director of the Aerotransport Company of Sweden, describing a scheme which he has prepared at the request of European air traffic authorities.

This development of rapid mail services, he says, is of the utmost importance for the commercial and cultural relations of the different countries, and Britain, in particular, stands to gain greatly by it.

To demonstrate the time that could be saved Captain Floram points out that mail leaving London by train on Monday night is not delivered in Helsingfors, Finland, until Friday morning, in Stockholm and Oslo on Thursday morning, and in Copenhagen, Berlin, Warsaw, Vienna, Rome and Madrid on Wednesday, whereas the same mail if forwarded at night by air could be delivered at all those places by Tuesday morning.

The English business man, who has now to wait a week for a reply from Stockholm, would then find himself in the same position as his German rival, receiving an answer in 36 hours.

Captain Floram advocates the general adoption of Sweden's practice of sending all first-class mail by air without air fee, thus ensuring sufficient cargo to justify extensive services. Since April, 1930, he states, the Belgian Airways Company, S. A. B. E. N. A., has been operating a line between Brussels and London at night. This traffic is subsidized by the Belgian State, and there is no air fee. The regularity in summer time had been 100 per cent, but not so good during the winter for that particular line presents exceptional difficulties owing to fogs.

Since the Danish Post Office convened the first Night Air Mail Conference at Copenhagen in 1929, night services from Scandinavian countries have been tried and during the coming summer for four months there will be regular services. Already there are the following routes, equipped with beacons and emergency landing places: London - Brussels - Cologne-Hanover-Berlin-Danzig - Koenisberg, Paris-Dijon-Lyons - Marseilles, Paris-Strasbourg, Amsterdam - Hanover, Hanover-Danish frontier, and others, while among those in the course of establishment are Strasbourg-Prague-Vienna, Berlin-Copenhagen, Stockholm, Copenhagen-Gothenburg-Oslo.

The night air mail service, continues Captain Floram, should be distributed between the airways companies of the various countries. Payment at present is lower in Europe than in the United States, although airways companies there posssess the advantage of larger quantities of mail. The average revenue in the United States is 0.7 gold centimes each pound and mile, and in Europe, under the Hague Convention, 0.5.

England is fortunately situated, for practically all its mail is concentrated on one spot—London—which is not the case with many continental countries. But, so far, British Post Office authorities, the Captain said, have not appreciated the efforts and sacrifices made by the four Scandinavian countries, as well as Germany, Belgium and Switzerland, in sending all their mail to Britain by air.

"Last summer the night air mail from Scandinavia was remarkably large, but that to Scandinavia was trifling. On an average we sent 184 kilos per trip to London, but did not receive a single kilo from London," he states. Yet the cost of sending all of Britain's outgoing continental first class mail by air would be less than £160,000, which was a trifling amount when compared with the post office's latest annual profit of some £9,000,000.

On the subject of night flying, Captain Floram said that he was personnally convinced that not more than 50 per cent of the pilots at present engaged by the European Air Services were suitable for night work, so great were the necessary physical and mental qualifications. He said:

"There is no middle-way between ordinary vision flight and flying 'blind'. But we may say unhesitatingly, although with a certain amount of reservation, that reliable instruments are now available for the accurate navigation of airplanes flying 'blind'.

"There are numerous difficulties still to be overcome before 'blind' landing can be made safe, in conjunction with the now possible 'blind' starting and flying. As soon as this is achieved scarcely any atmospheric conditions can any longer act deterrently on air traffic.

"Beacons and emergency landing places are of the utmost importance. The former should be not more than 15 to 20 miles apart, and the latter not more than 50 miles apart. A meteorological observer should be stationed at every emergency landing place. Other necessities for night air routes are wireles organization which enables safe connection with pilots, no matter where they may be along the routs; and wireles direction finding from ground stations as well as beacons."

Radio City Plans Changed

Good news is the report from New York City that architects have started work on a new model for the $250,000,000 amusement center in the heart of Manhattan to be known as "Radio City." Criticism was general after the recent showing of the first architect's model that the highly utilitarian aspect of the layout was far from expressing the spirit of radio. Moreover, there was little to distinguish the several skyscrapers and other buildings in the nine-building group from other New York architecture.

'Speaking From New York'

That Which Makes the Works Go Round

AN HOUR and a half before the Goldman Band began to radiocast from New York's Central Park Mall the other night men were busy setting microphones, stringing wires, arranging lights and placing tables for the use of announcers. For once a full realization came of the fact that it requires the work of many men and women to make a single program possible. One finger only can turn the dial, but the program that single finger fishes out of the ether is a composite of many tasks by many persons.

How easy to tune in the Canadian National Exhibition chorus and then sit back comfortably, with nothing more to do but listen. But 2000 men and women were singing, announcers were on duty at the Canadian and American ends of the line, in between telephone experts watched to iron out at once any kinks appearing in that line. In New York and Ottawa studio engineers were performing other essential tasks; and we know not just how many pairs of hands and eyes and ears, in addition to the 2000 voices, were devoting themselves, curiously enough, strictly to our momentary pleasure. As long as a fine watch keeps good time, its owner never thinks of its works.

* * *

A handful of people may face the microphone for a 15-minute program, but behind them have worked perhaps scores of others to make that program possible. The continuity writer in preparing the script may have devoted hours to research, and more hours to arguments with his fellows concerning disputed points and lines. The musical department of the studio has prepared a musical background for the script, or a theme song, more high-hattedly known as a "signature."

All the material has been assembled by a production man, the stage manager of radio. The director has selected his cast from the studio's regular actors, or from the swarms of players who haunt the studios seeking their places in the ether. There have been rehearsals—and more rehearsals. Sound experts have worked out all the descriptive noises—if they will pardon our calling them that.

While the studio's program board is listening to the completed product, engineers are studying its radiocasting peculiarities; they must moduiate the volume of sound to prevent blasting, keeping a perfect balance between the peaks and the valleys of ncise. When the listener hears the opening announcement a small army has completed its preparatory work. And part of this army are the workers in the program department, who have arranged the hour for the program, publicized it among the newspapers, bulletined it in the studio.

The NBC estimates that for every person who faces the microphone at least a score of others have been hard at work also, and that every few minutes of radiocasting time has been preceded by hours of preparation. When we like a program, then, our gratitude must stretch over considerable ground. It must include the works that make the watch keep perfect time.

* * *

There are times, too, when ingenuity, spontaneously conceived and applied, is the only thing that saves a radiocast from disaster. Shortly before the radiocasting of the ceremonies unveiling the Dover Patrol Monument replica, England's symbol of good will to American World War sailors, at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, it became apparent to Alfred Reinhart and C. H. Campbell, NBC engineers, that a heavy rainstorm, threatening overhead, might endanger their equipment. A glimpse of a taxicab gave birth to the inspiration. They hired the cab, parked it behind the speakers' stand, placed their equipment inside, and sat there, dry, while John S. Young announced in the rain. The meter climbed up to $3.65.

* * *

Mention of a taxicab reminds us of Amos 'n' Andy, who happen to be arguing behind us at this otherwise peaceful moment; and mention of Amos 'n' Andy reminds us that their sponsors begin on July 13, over a WEAF chain, to present the "Rise of the Goldbergs" to the waiting multitudes. The "Rise of the Goldbergs," written by Mrs. Gertrude Berg, not so long ago had to battle for time on the air. When the series did get on it became popular, especially in and around New York City; for it tells the story of a Jewish family, with understanding as well as humor. And now the Goldbergs will continue to rise in the world, at 7:45 p. m., E. S. T., every night except Sunday and Tuesday, with the comfortable feeling that a commercial sponsor is paying the freight.

* * *

Listeners out Chicago way are fortunate—that is, those who are baseball fans. Tris Speaker is to announce baseball games in the Windy City. He knows his baseball, and Bostonians who remember the Red Sox of some years back know Tris Speaker's baseball. The Chicago listeners are fortunate because there are not many announcers who know baseball from the inside. Too often announcers are assigned to radiocast sports about which they know too little.

* * *

Now and then our loudspeaker causes us to ask, "How long has this been going on?" It's great fun, this stumbling upon a good program unexpectedly. One just happened through the speaker as we were writing the previous paragraph. Imagine a commercial sponsor permitting a screen and stage singer to stop singing long enough to recite a poem by Christopher Morley, with a fitting musical background from "The Chocolate Soldier!" It is possible, because we just heard Dennis King do it over WABC. The time for this program seems to be 7:15 p. m., on Thursday. We like it because we like good reading of poetry over the air. . . . Just a moment. Dennis King has concluded his program with this single spoken line, "There is more pleasure in loving than in being loved," followed by a sentence or two about tonight's numbers, and the announcement that tomorrow night he will read Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "My Letters." . . . It doesn't sound at all like just one more program, does it?

* * *

It is good news, too, that for the first time the Ravinia opera concerts are being radiocast this summer direct from the open-air theater at Ravinia, Ill., through an NBC network. Members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, directed by Eric de Lamarter, assistant conductor, are heard Sundays, from 4 to 4:30 p. m. E. S. T.

L. A.

Broadcasting as You Like It

An Evening's Music of Your Own Choosing

By VOLNEY D. HURD

"IF I ran a broadcasting station—" are words often heard from radio listeners who are "fed up" with present-day radio, particularly from the viewpoint of excessive advertising. They like to think of broadcasting where they could listen to their own choice of programs for a whole evening without a line of advertising.

Looking over present-day musical reproducing technique, results that would be practically this are obtainable. It would take but a few minor changes to bring it about. We refer to records or, as they are better known, "electrical transcriptions."

If you had a radio set which you only had to tune every half hour and you heard the best music and no advertising, you would probably like it. Then consider records that would play for half an hour on each side.

You have often heard excellent programs on the air which you found out later were so-called "electrical transcriptions." These are large records which play for 15 minutes and have inscribed on them a special musical or dramatic program worked up for that occasion. Properly made they are the equal of the best studio productions.

One of the secrets of these long-playing records is the fact that the turntable on which they revolve turns only 33 1-3 revolutions a minute, compared with 78 revolutions a minute for the usual phonograph record. Of course, they are recorded at that speed. This decrease in speed gives nearly three times as long a playing period for a given number of sound tracks or grooves. Recent invention has made possible the placing of record sound tracks nearer together so that twice as many sound grooves are possible for each inch of record diameter as in the ordinary record.

By combining the 33 1-3 r. p. m. technique with the closer-sound-groove technique, it would be possible to make 12-inch records which would play for half an hour on each side. The recording companies could transfer to these records all the present material as well as new recordings. Long classical pieces, long stretches of dance music, complete operetta reviews, etc., would be easily accommodated on a record playing half an hour.

A double-faced record would play for an hour. Four of these records would contain four hours of music. The changing of the record and needle would be no more difficult than turning the dial of a radio to a different station. There would be no advertising. There would be perfect reproduction, no static, no fading. One could have local or foreign talent.

Cost? The actual cost of such a record would be but little more than the present record since the material used would be the same amount and the labor costs for each record the same. Since musicians are hired for a definite hour or period, it would cost no more to take down a half hour of their playing than five minutes as with the present 12-inch records.

With such records there would be little opportunity of getting tired of them by frequent replayings, for it would take only 28 of these disks to give four hours of entertainment an evening for seven evenings in the week with no repeating of any record or number. By the intelligent purchase of a library of good standard and classical numbers one could have a great variety of recorded entertainment.

The next objection might be the question of getting a new phonograph for those who already have them. One should, of course, have the new electrical types in order to get the quality of music that comes from radio under ideal conditions. Other than that there need not be an expensive change. A new motor and turntable would not be necessary. A simple gearing down device, attachable to one's present 78 r. p. m. turntable, would make it a 33 1-3 r. p. m. affair in a few minutes. The pickup or tone arm would be the same in all cases.

In effect, then, one would be having one's own broadcasting station as far as control of programs and the elimination of advertising is concerned. A simple change of record every half hour would be all that would be required. The tone would equal the best radio programs and better than nine-tenths of those that come into the average home. There would be no undesired numbers, no sales talk, no static, no fading, no drama when you wanted music and dance music when you wanted classics. It sounds quite ideal. It could be worked out at once and should revive the record business.

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—The Danceonians.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Limericks; Puzzleman; "Old Painter."
6:00 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:20 "Old Age Pension Act."
6:30 Soloist; announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 Whiting's "Buddy and Blake" sketch.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Hour.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Kodak Week-End Program.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air.
11:00 NBC, Program from Cleveland, O.
12:30 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Amphion Ensemble.
5:18 NBC, "Fireside Songs."
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Serenade; "National Affairs."
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.
6:30 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Home Circle talk.
8:00 NBC, Nestel Orchestra; Islanders.
8:30 To be announced.
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Jones and Hare; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; chorus.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Announcements; sports review.
11:00 NBC, Same as WEEI.
12:30 a. m.—Joe Rines's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 to 6:30 p. m.—Studio music.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell; soloist; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Gold Classics; Famous Song Writers.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barbershop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Ormandy Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Liberty Hour sketches.
9:45 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail."
10:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
11:00 "The Merry Minters."
11:15 Announcements; news.
11:30 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, George Olsen and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Eleanore Rowe, soprano.
6:00 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:28 Weather; Jackson Community Program.
7:45 Bedford Zoo Program.
8:00 WHDH Evening Musicale.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, National Open golf.
6:00 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Inverness Serenaders.
7:30 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:45 Voice and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Riverside Foursome, quartet.
8:30 Talk; voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Announcements; news; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Hollywood Gardens Orchestra.

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 4

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
8:15 E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 to 2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 Studio musical programs.
6:33 Announcements; news.
6:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 NBC, Edgar W. Burrell, reader.
8:00 NBC, Stephen Foster Program.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar Program.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideouts; news.
11:15 NBC, Hal Kemp and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Program from Japan.
8:30 Studio and musical.
9:30 NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
12:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 Voice of the Organ.
4:30 NBC Pacific Feature Hour.
5:00 NBC programs.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 Edward McEnnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward McHugh, baritone.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Pop Concert, Symphony Hall.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo"; humorous skit.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Billboard; Hungry Five.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:14 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Studiod and musical.
11:00 Exercises from Faneuil Hall.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 Doubleheader, Braves-Philadelphia.
5:00 Studio musical programs.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 "In an Old Antique Shop."
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Henry Burbig; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Program from Washington, D. C.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 CBS, William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat.
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one-man show.
11:00 Announcements; news; organ.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 CBS programs.
12:30 p. m.—Along the Maine Coast.
1:00 CBS, R. O. T. C. program.
2:00 Studio and musical.
2:30 CBS programs.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
7:00 CBS St Moritz Orchestra.
7:30 "Getting the News."
7:45 Talk, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Studio musical programs.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 5

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert.
2:00 NBC, "So This Is Africa."
2:15 NBC, The Caribbeans.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program.
3:00 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
3:30 NBC, Manhattan Guardmen; band.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems.
7:00 NBC, Pritzi Scheff, Gay Vienna.
7:29 Announcements; garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 NBC, "Our Government."
9:15 NBC, Everett Marshall, baritone.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Music of the Ages."
3:30 NBC, Orchestra; soloists.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, Ravinia Opera Concert.
4:30 NBC, "Over Jordan"; Negro Sketch.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
6:30 NBC, Radio Luminaries; popular vocal.
6:45 Billboard; Hungry Five.
7:00 Mixed quartet.
7:15 NBC, Ponce Sisters, vocal duo.
7:30 Studio musical program.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Blow the Man Down."
8:30 WBZA Players.
9:00 NBC, Heel Huggers Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Mary McCoy; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foisey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Your Girl Secretary.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour.
3:00 Program from Braves Field.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, French Trio.
5:15 CBS, Pastorale; chorus; orchestra.
5:45 Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Around the Samovar.
9:30 CBS, Grand Opera Miniatures.
10:00 The Gauchos.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; talk.
10:45 CBS, Madison Singers, mixed quartet.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:15 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Program from London.
12:48 CBS, The Vagabonds.
1:15 Voice and piano.
1:36 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony.
2:00 Bronchos Dance Orchestra.
2:30 Organ and soloist.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; choir.
5:00 Musical Program.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-New York.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 to 4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED APARTMENT
Ready for occupancy; central location; 10 minutes to Christian Science church; adjacent to Charles River basin; 1 block from Public Garden; reduced rental to finish lease, or available unfurnished permanently if desired. Tel. Com. 1040 (Boston).

HOMELIKE apartments at Freeport, Hempstead, Port Washington, L. I.; delightfully located on shady street, near beach and station, 35 minutes from Pennsylvania station. Write owner, T. K. SCHMIDT, 208 Horton Highway, Mineola, L. I., or call Garden City 2929.

IN MILTON, MASS.
6-room apartment, second floor; 3 minutes to Rapid Transit and business center; 22 minutes to Park St. Tel. Milton 2118.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Vanderburgh Apartments —3 and 4 rooms, Chatsworth and Vanderburgh Avenues. W. C. WATT, care John Wanamaker, Broadway and 9th, New York City.

MILTON, MASS.—6 rooms, screened and glassed-in porch, modern, double house; garage if desired; 3 minutes Rapid Transit. Tel. Milton 3997.

SUB-LET BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED SUITE IN THE RIVERWAY MANOR
PHONE: REG. 3026 or LIB. 5656
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PACKARD and Minerva (small) town cars weekly or monthly; uniformed chauffeur and owner; drives anywhere; references. Write R. B. HAYMES, 337 West 138th St., New York City.

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A RESTFUL vacation for mothers with small children in country; large house and grounds for children to romp, or will take children only; every best of care and happy outdoor days; references. MRS. K. E. ROBERTSON, Bradford, Vt.

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; 35 acres; playground; scientific care combined with love and understanding; camp life during summer. EDITH L. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

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COUNTRY BUNGALOW on large summer estate 25 miles from Boston. Ideal for rest and quiet. Fully furnished. Lawns, orchard, woods, garden, garage. Month $100. NEEDHAM 0035 (Mass.) from 9 to 5:30.

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FOR RENT—Well furnished cottage, 6 rooms and bath, modern plumbing, electricity, open fireplace; beautiful unobstructed views; well kept grounds. Address L. B. S., Box 55, Bailey Island, Me.

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Carpenter and Builder. Repairs of every description. Personal attention given. 70 Brington Road, Brookline, Mass. Tel. Aspinwall 1866.

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BOARDERS wanted; ideal country, all conveniences, first-class table; handy to everything; $14 per week. MRS. SYLVESTER GOODWIN, Butler's Corner, Springvale, Maine.

DODGE INN—A delightful, homelike place in the Shawangunk Mountains; good food well cooked, daintily served; comfortable beds; pine grove; fishing, bathing nearby lakes; bus from New York, Route 17; $18 to $21 per week. $7 for week-end; come, rest and study; 11th season. Box 1, MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y.

GOSHTOWN, N. H., Mt. Pleasant—Restful and beautiful; $15 to $17 weekly; booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

POSEY JANES' GARDENS, on Lake Champlain—

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

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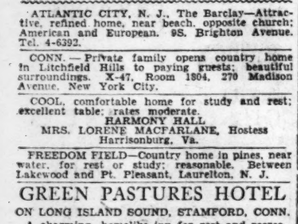

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The Finest Table Butter
By appointment to H. M. the late Queen Victoria.
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Specialty, Fine Silver Work
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All American Specialties
THE TABBY CAT
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SWITZERLAND

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BUYING, SELLING, VALUATION.

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TEL. BW. 34.54

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J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
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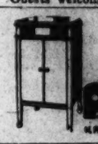
Guests welcomed for meals only.



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MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
at
"LA RATIONELLE"
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4 Passages des Lions
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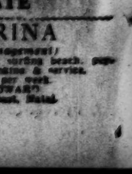

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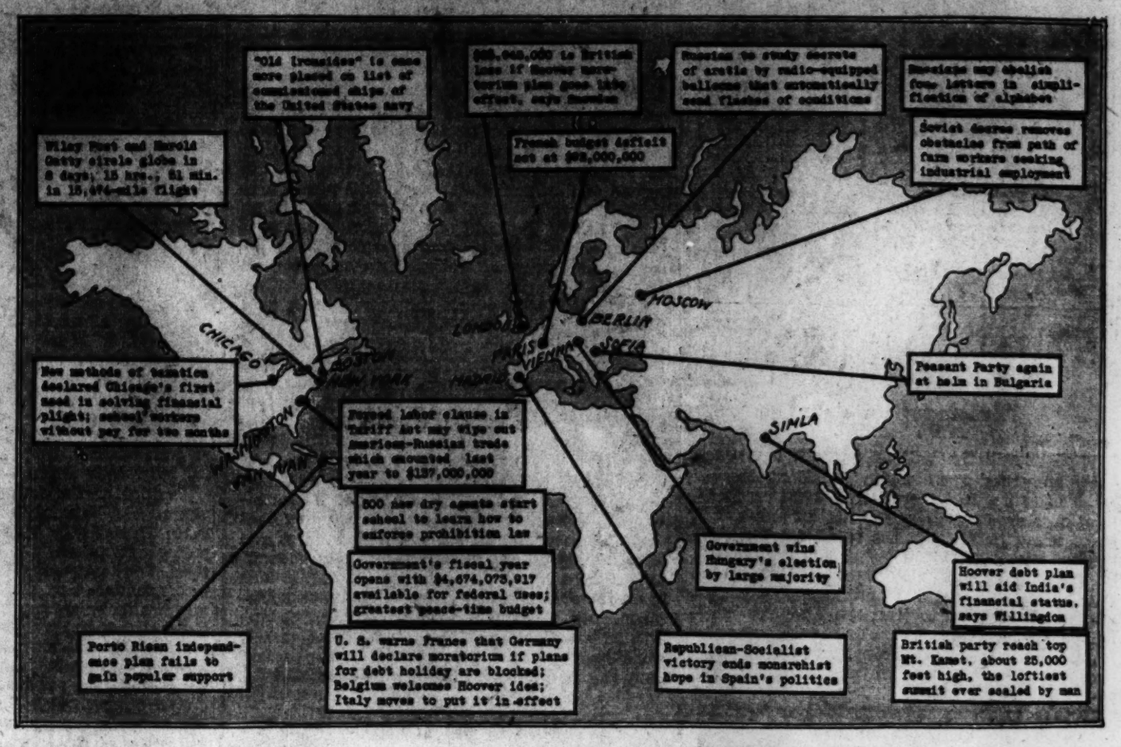
World News of the Week at a Glance


"Old Ironsides" is once more placed on list of commissioned ships of the United States navy
$65,000,000 to British loss if Hoover moratorium plan goes into effect, says Snowden
Russian to study secrets of arctic by radio-equipped balloons that automatically send flashes of conditions
Russians say abolish five letters in simplification of alphabet
Wiley Post and Harold Gatty circle globe in 8 days, 15 hrs., 51 min. in 15,474-mile flight
French budget deficit set at $69,000,000
Soviet decree removes obstacles from path of farm workers seeking industrial employment
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New methods of taxation declared Chicago's first need in solving financial plight; school workers without pay for two months
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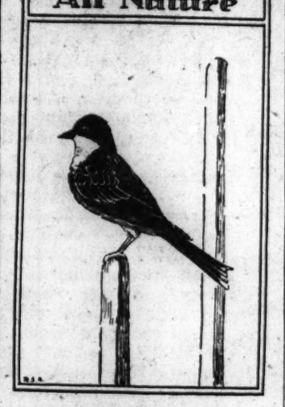
Forced labor clause in Tariff Act may wipe out American-Russian trade which amounted last year to $137,000,000
500 new dry agents start school to learn how to enforce prohibition law
Government's fiscal year opens with $4,674,073,917 available for federal uses; greatest peace-time budget
Government wins Hungary's election by large majority
Hoover debt plan will aid India's financial status, says Willingdon
Porto Rican independence plan fails to gain popular support
U. S. warns France that Germany will declare moratorium if plans for debt holiday are blocked; Belgium welcomes Hoover idea; Italy moves to put it in effect
Republican-Socialist victory ends monarchist hope in Spain's politics
British party reach top Mt. Kamet, about 25,000 feet high, the loftiest summit ever scaled by man

All Nature



Kingbird

THE kingbird is a tyrant in name and nature, the common kingbird *(Tyrannus tyrannus)* of the eastern United States being noted for the way it dominates a neighborhood, aggressively defending its rights against all comers. Although it is no larger than a robin, it succeeds in making larger birds keep their distance. You will detect a note of triumph in its rasping voice.

After ridding its domain of an intruder, the kingbird resumes its alert watching, for it is a flycatcher by trade. It is blackish slate-color above, whitish-shading-to-ash below, with a white-tipped broad tail and an erectile crest. The gray kingbird, which inhabits southeastern United States, is gray above and lacks the white tail band. The two varieties common to western America have head and breast of ashy gray, reddish-brown wings, and yellow below.

East of the Rockies, across southern Canada and south to the Gulf these active birds may be found from the time insects are on the wing in the early summer until autumn. They migrate to Central and South America.

Little escapes the keen eye of the male while the lady kingbird is sitting on her four or five white eggs, splashed with russet. After these hatch both birds become active in feeding the young and their vocalizing practically ceases.

A Quotation for Today

SHUN idleness; it is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals.

—VOLTAIRE.

The Children's Corner

The Delphiniums and the Flower Show

"AREN'T the delphiniums lovely this year!" exclaimed Rosemary to her mother as they walked through the garden, looking at the tall spikes of heaven-blue flowers.

As soon as Rosemary and her mother left the garden, the Blues began to hold a very lively conversation. They were always great talkers, anyway, and now Sky Blue Delphinium, who was the tallest of all the Blue family, led off sharply, "I know what Rosemary's mother is looking us over for today."

Dark Blue Delphinium interrupted: "Why is she? You always seem to know everything, it seems."

"She's getting ready for the show."

"What show?" all the Blues asked in chorus. "What show are you talking about?"

"Why, the Flower Show," continued Sky Blue, looking taller than ever. "I forgot you weren't old enough to go last year.

"Go on about the show," urged Ocean Blue Delphinium. "That is what we want to know about. Who goes to this show?"

"The most perfect one of us goes."

At this all the Blues stood up very straight as Purplish-Blue asked, "Who decides which is most perfect, I'd like to know."

"Well, Rosemary's mother decides among us and when we get to the show, we are placed with many others, each one in a bottle, and the judges decide. They are people who are supposed to know a great deal about flowers," explained Sky Blue.

"Must be great fun," grunted Shorty Pinkish Blue, who was always a little sarcastic. "To stand around in a bottle. What do they decide on, pray?"

"O, there are many points," said Sky Blue, glad of an opportunity to display her knowledge. "First, there is size—the taller the better. Then there is color, you must be true blue; then there is form—I think this year it is going to be stylish to be slender; then there is foliage—it must look healthy; and last there is 'general appearance,' which means, do you look tidy!"

"Gracious," exclaimed Pinkish Blue. "Rather fussy persons at these shows. Did you get the prize?"

Sky Blue looked over Pinkish Blue's head, "Not the first prize, my dear, but the second, and many people said I should have won first place."

All the Blues, now, looked up at Sky Blue with added admiration, as Ocean Blue asked, "Do many people go besides the judges?"

"Certainly; crowds go, for everyone loves flowers. And there is so much to see, all kinds of flowers; many in bouquets, some on tables, some in pitchers, some in baskets, and one lady had a host of primroses in an old wooden butter bowl."

"What an odd thing to put flowers in," said Purplish Blue, who always wanted things to look proper.

"That's the point," laughed Sky Blue, "anyone can put flowers in a vase, but it takes a very smart person to think of a butter bowl, and the odder the thing is, the more likely to get the prize."

"Then, I'll get it," shouted young Pink-eyed Blue. "You all say I'm the oddest Blue in the family."

Sky Blue looked her impatience. "I didn't say the flower received the prize for being odd. Don't you remember the points? Of course, you won't be able to go to the show."

"Well, I don't want to go anyway. I'd rather stay right here in this lovely garden and be judged by Lemon Lily, who told me last night when the moon was big, she loved me most of all."

Just then Rosemary and her mother came back with basket and shears. "I think," Rosemary's mother said, "I shall take this Pink-eyed Blue to the show. It is a new variety, and I think it will win the prize. It is very choice."

Snip went the shears. "Good-by," sighed Pink-eyed Blue. "I seem to be going to the show whether I wish to or no." And to Rosemary she whispered, "May not Lemon Lily go too?"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

We have some new neighbors and they have a little boy and when I saw him I thought to myself "He ought to make a fine playmate for me"
And I trotted up to him and started to wiggle my tail and introduce myself
But would you believe it, he began to back away and act as though he thought I intended to bite him or something!
So I danced around and wiggled my tail and said "Aw, I just wanted to get acquainted with you"
But that only seemed to make matters worse, because he began to cry "Mama! Mama!" and ran for the house as fast as he could go—Now what do you know about that?

A Word a Day

Intransigeant

Pronounced *aN-traN-se-zhaN'*, with secondary emphasis on each of the first three syllables. The capitalized *N* is used to indicate that the preceding vowel is nasalized—the French *n* in these circumstances not being sounded according to our values. In nasalizing the first *a*, which is short as in *at*, sound the short *a*, but allow the velum (the soft hanging palate) to hang loose and let the breath or voice pass out through both nose and mouth. The second and third *a*'s, though sounded as in *arm*, are also nasalized. The *e* is as in *event*.

This French word, both as an adjective and noun, has established itself in the English language, although an Anglacized form, "intransigent" (pronounced merely *in-trans'-sih-jent*), has come to comfort those who have difficulty with French pronunciations.

"Intransigeant" and "intransigent" are generally interchangeable, and as nouns indicate "a radical, one who refuses to compromise"; and as adjectives, mean "refusing compromise, irreconcilable." These meanings are clearly seen in the Latin roots, *in*, negative prefix, and *transigere*, "to come to an agreement"—compounded of *trans*, "across," and *agere*, "to lead, drive."

Example: "He was known as an intransigeant, being intransigent in politics."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Confidence

St. Petersburg, Fla.

CONFIDENCE and faith of a high order were illustrated last week on the United States Coast Guard rifle range at Egmont Key, guarding the entrance of Tampa Bay.

A firing party was sent from the Base 21 headquarters here to the range for training. In taking position the men assemble on raised platforms some 18 inches above the ground level called firing lines.

The order came down the line for "rapid fire in prone position." As the first volley ceased, a number of men discovered a mother bird just two feet in front of the line, sitting on her nest. She watched the men intently and chirped at them, but made no attempt to move.

The firing went on for several hours, but she stuck to her nest. When the men started to leave, they scattered bread crumbs, and she left her nest for the food, and fearlessly hopped among them while they carefully set out markers around the two little eggs to prevent anyone stepping on them.

The mother bird is fed daily by the guards on the range, while 300 men of the coast guard are waiting for the news that two more sea birds have come to join the hundreds already on the island.

In Lighter Vein

More of the Same

Margery lived next door to two little girls—twins, who were almost exactly alike.

Seeing one of them run out of the house, she shouted: "Mummy, there's Violet!" And then, as the other followed: "Ooh—more Violet!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Less Vocal Strain

A certain sales manager has a very loud voice. One morning, when he was "talking" in his office, the managing director asked his secretary, "What's all this noise about?"

"Mr. Blank is talking to London, sir," was the reply.

"Then why on earth doesn't he use the telephone?" asked the M. D.—*Halifax Daily Courier and Guardian.*

Young Webster

Various words were being defined by the class. Finally the teacher turned to Johnny and asked, "What is velocity?"

"Velocity is what a fellow lets go of a bee with," promptly replied the youngster.

Precious Stones Puzzle

Five precious stones or jewels can be named with the letters shown. Can you figure them out? The letters may be used more than once, but not in the same name.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Maze Puzzle: Route A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Diplomacy on Tour

WHAT will the nations do with the year's breathing spell which President Hoover has furnished them? This is the predominant question of the day, and its first answer is to be found in the long list of diplomatic journeyings which crowd July with red-letter days. Premiers and Foreign Ministers do not travel because they like the ride, but because they have imperative business to transact. And this business is, first and foremost, to establish during the respite furnished by Washington that international confidence which will make economic recovery certain.

Mutual confidence is the first requirement for effective curtailment of armaments. It is the basis of commercial agreements; it furnishes the answer to the riddles of minorities, of frontiers, of tariffs, of all the problems which have stood in the way of recovery. In their search for confidence, ministers have chosen the unexcelled method of personal conversations.

For several years most of the ministers have had an opportunity to exchange ideas freely at Geneva. They have utilized this opportunity to the full, but today it is necessary to come one step closer to public opinion by arranging meetings in the respective capitals. Here, under the direct gaze of all those organs which constitute public opinion, statesmen can make their friendly appeal. The advantages of this method have been so often proved in the past that it is no longer necessary to insist upon its value, but it is interesting to examine the list of diplomatic interviews which fill the present week to see how each fits into the concerted quest after confidence.

Andrew W. Mellon's visit to London on the heels of the German ministers' frank revelations there precipitated Mr. Hoover's swift action. Now Mr. Mellon is working in Paris to make certain that Germany receives the full measure of relief which the United States Government intended to extend. Washington's intervention does not cease here, for Henry L. Stimson is soon landing in Europe, where he will assist Mr. Mellon if the work is not already completed. But apart from the financial task, Mr. Stimson has undertaken a work of pressing importance during his swing round the circuit of European capitals. He is preparing the way for the disarmament conference. In Italy and France he will be concerned chiefly with the necessity for completing the naval agreement which has been hanging fire since the end of the London conference.

In Paris, more than in any other capital, it will be necessary for Mr. Stimson and his hosts to be most frank and most cordial. For between America and France there still exist misconceptions and differences of aim in respect to disarmament. But Mr. Stimson's task in Paris, it is to be hoped, will have been facilitated by the visit of Chancellor Bruening and Foreign Minister Curtius. Dr. Bruening, it was recognized after his London visit, is one of the most convincing and winning of diplomats. He must convince the French that Germany is eager to coöperate in keeping the peace. He must begin by giving assurance that Germany intends to put its savings under Mr. Hoover's offer to legitimate friendly purposes. Then, perhaps, a reassuring word on the customs union with Austria will not be amiss, and with economic relief in sight Germany can afford this word.

Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, has decided to step over to Paris about the same time, and his supporting word should quiet many French fears as well as remind Dr. Bruening that Germany must be in earnest in its friendly offers. Mr. Henderson and Ramsay MacDonald will then go to Berlin to continue the work begun in Paris. Afterward the German leaders are invited to Rome, and, in September, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, comes to Geneva, where he can confer with everybody. This is the picture of solidarity which is being sketched across the map of Europe before our very eyes. And the world may be grateful that the "manual of diplomacy" has given place on statesmen's desks to the humble railway guide.

A Step in Church Unification

"BEHOLD how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," sang a psalmist of centuries ago; and the more than 1,000,000 communicants of the newly formed Congregational and Christian Church in the United States have occasion to repeat his saying. For their church represents the union of two long-established and widely respected denominations.

The Congregational Church was brought to America by the Pilgrims of Plymouth and the Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Christian Church, which is distinct from the Disciples of Christ founded by Alexander J. Campbell, and sometimes known by the same name, grew from three liberal religious movements originating in Virginia, Vermont and Kentucky about 1800. Both organizations are congregational in church government and avoid insistence upon creed.

The merging of these two sects, consummated within the last week at a joint convention in Seattle, Wash., represents one of the most impressive and encouraging accomplishments thus far recorded in the much-discussed movement toward unification in the evangelical Christian churches. The consolidation is said to be the largest that has taken place in the United States between denominations entirely distinct in history.

This and other activities in the field of religion which point to recognition of the essential oneness in the teachings of Jesus—teachings imparted by example as well as precept—have a commendable motive. On general lines there is wide agreement that the churches have one common purpose: to work for the betterment of daily living among all mankind through the spread of Christian love. Hence it is pleasing to see mere doctrinal divisions melted away in an acceptance of the right of the individual to seek God in accord with his own conscience; for the deplorable feature of sectarianism has been not only the diverging interpretation but also the differing emphasis which the sects have placed upon various parts of the one teaching.

This circumstance points to a fundamental which may well be kept in view in connection with all movements toward church unification. Unity in religion comes not from beneath but from above. It is not a creation of men but of God. It springs from the oneness of the Deity whom millions worship. In the last analysis, therefore, it is not to be achieved by men and women accommodating their doctrines to the doctrines of other men and women, helpful as that may be at certain stages, but rather by men and women devoutly seeking out Truth and reconciling their beliefs to it. A unified church, if it is to embrace all humanity, must embody an understanding of the Christ so broad and deep, so true and so practical that it will meet not merely some but all the needs of human experience. Only this can represent the whole of Christianity.

Himalayan Odyssey

RAMPARTS of the Himalayas, standing frigid guard upon the roof of the world, are slowly yielding before the relentless assault of the mountaineers. A year ago the proud summit of Jonsong knew the tread of valiant men. And now Mt. Kamet, grim and silent, is unconquerable no longer, for climbers have gained its peak—25,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The echo of this victory must be faintly heard across the glaciers of Mt. Everest. For with a certain scorn the greatest of mountains has looked down upon the tragic efforts to surmount her pinnacle. Yet each conquest of a new peak adds to the hope that Everest herself will one day wear an ice ax in her crown. Kanchenjunga, the defiant; Siniolchum, the inaccessible; Dhawalaghiri, the "impossible"—will human ingenuity cleave the hitherto unbroken circle which these monarchs have drawn?

For nine expeditions have been hurled back in their attempts to climb Mt. Kamet, second highest of the mountains of the British Empire. Until Frank S. Smythe and his companions were successful, no one had penetrated farther than within 2000 feet of the summit. It is true that mountaineers have attained an altitude of more than 28,000 feet upon the sides of Mt. Everest, but Kamet today is the highest peak on which men have completed the ascent.

There remains, however, one other report to be written of this season's major attacks upon the Himalayan heights. It is that of the German expedition, headed by Dr. Paul Bauer, which is storming the sides of Kanchenjunga. Last year an avalanche was this mountain's answer to the attempt of an international expedition to reach its 28,150-foot summit. Mr. Smythe was a member of that expedition, which then turned its attention to the conquest of Jonsong.

There have been those who have said that the goals of both of this season's expeditions were impossible of attainment. One has been reached, and with good weather conditions the other may be achieved. Impossible—such is the challenge that draws the mountaineer. From the standpoint of natural science, the results of his conquests may, at times, be problematical. But his example in stimulating thought to new heights of human progress is invaluable.

Spain Makes It Definite

ANY lingering doubts about the Republicanism of Spain have been completely dispelled. The elections of June 28 can now be safely interpreted. They confirm the overwhelming desire of the people to be rid of monarchy and the disabilities which peculiarly associate themselves with monarchy in Spain.

There can be no reasonable challenge to the validity of this popular pronouncement. It is complete and decisive. It was registered calmly and with relatively slight disturbance of public order. In April the result of the elections for municipal councils was purely negative. It indicated that the King must go. Now the general elections are positive. They indicate that the Republic provisionally set up must stay.

Yet Republicans who stood solidly together before the elections are now beginning to quarrel. Maj. Ramon Franco and Miguel Maura have exchanged acid words. Col. Francisco Macia and Largo Caballero are without indulgence for each other. Above all, Indalecio Prieto, a Socialist minister, has opposed his veto to a government led by Alejandro Lerroux, radical Republican.

Many personal questions arise and the different parties which have hitherto worked together show a tendency to develop on separate lines. That there should be a governmental party or combination and an anti-governmental party or combination might prove to be in the best interest of good administration, in that official acts would be scrutinized more carefully and subjected to strong criticism by an opposition. But it would have been well to have postponed all political strife until the new Constitution had been adopted and the Republic thus established on unshakable foundations.

Indeed, it may well be asked why the Government did not prepare a draft constitution for submission to the people. The public had before it no definite plan. It had only vague statements made in electioneering speeches and representing purely personal opinions. A draft constitution is, however, practically completed and should be acceptable to the Cortes. It deals with problems which have faced all builders of constitutions, namely, the precise powers of the President, the relation of the two chambers, and independence of the magistrature.

The Cortes will have further to decide whether the Republic shall be unitary or federal. And the attitude of the state toward the church must be determined. It is necessary in Spain, too, to define constitutionally the function of the army and navy. Freedom of speech is to be guaranteed. Primary education on an obligatory and gratuitous basis is also to be a constitutional tenet. It is to be hoped women will be enfranchised. These among others are matters on which there might well have been agreement before anything resembling the political game was resumed.

Spain has before it the gravest questions of a financial, regional, religious, military, colonial and educational character, and cannot afford to divide or dissipate its energies in personal political bickering. The elections have given an unmistakable mandate to Republican deputies and ministers. It is for them first to carry it out without turning to right or left.

Turning the Terrorism Tables

TERRORISM lives on fear. Racketeering can exist only where—through their own cowardice or the failure of public protection—victims can be safely mulcted by threats of violence. Business by bomb can be ended any time public and police join forces against the gangsters. Too many American cities have been slow to consolidate this alliance, but today New York appears to be setting an example which will be watched hopefully throughout the nation.

Police Commissioner Mulrooney has held a conference with business men to map out a coöperative campaign, apparently not only of defense but of offense. "Police protection" has too often meant immunity granted to criminals by bribed guardians of the public. But now it is pledged to business men who will report attempts of racketeers to levy tribute upon them. Mayor Walker has promised help even to the point of "having a policeman sleep in your house."

Of course, it will not be possible to have an officer on hand every time one of the suavely menacing agents of a racket makes his casual call to threaten a small business man. But if the intended victim possesses a bit of "backbone" and can trust the police, they can be standing by to receive the "collector" for the gangsters when he comes again. And the terror in this form of terrorism can be transferred to the cowardly bullies who prey upon the public.

Only a few proofs that the police are protecting honest business will convince the sneaks that racketeering is unsafe. But the public must coöperate. Paying of tribute has always seemed the easiest way. The governments of the world once paid tribute to the pirates of Algiers and Tripoli, supinely submitting to the enslavement of their seamen. One resolute show of force ended that ridiculous situation forever. The modern piracy which under the name of racketeering has challenged American cities will vanish just as quickly at the first show of courage—and coöperation.

Bufo, Friend of the Garden

UNDER the monkshood, out in the garden, there is a toad that dreams through the heat of the day. Earth is cool to the round paunch of him, and shadow is grateful to the pebbled, monstrous back. He is Bufo, the friend of the garden.

It was the Persian that found him, the orange cat called Omar, who believes that the garden belongs to a cat, from the walk to the pool. Omar before the monkshood, peering, drawing away, returning—sitting to watch, with chin on breast and eyes that curiously observe, not without humor, the creature under the flower. It is chill to the paw, this monster. It is all of a strangeness, this thing that looks like a clod. It will not leap. It will not run. And it affords no amusement. Omar the Persian has no more time for it.

The friend of the garden is paunched as any alderman by the service that is his. But now he drowses digestively and thinks long, batrachian thoughts. All things that creep and crawl in the garden, to the distress of the gardener, are known to the pebbled watcher beneath the flower. And strange though it seem, the roses have more of blossom because of him, and the asters will have finer blooms this autumn. This is the law. And is he then so monstrous? Stoop to the monkshood and part the dark greenness of its leaves. Observe the strange and mystic eyes of him. Beauty is resident there, and the mottled throat is as a pulsing orchid. This monster of the beautiful eyes, under the monkshood—there is no harm in him. Nor ever was, despite the old, old fairy tales.

At twilight, or it may chance to be an hour before, the toad will stir in the coolness beneath the flower and emerge into the lengthening shadows. Pausing. Striding silently. Is it a clod on the clipped turf? Striding with slow and outstretched webs. Fly away, moths! It is Bufo, the friend of the garden.

Editorial Notes

Housewives in Verkhoyansk, northeastern Siberia, need never worry about keeping cool, for there the thermometer frequently registers 95 degrees below zero. All a housewife does to solve the refrigeration problem is to hack out or burn out in the frozen soil a pit six or seven feet in depth, and she has an ice box colder than the best refrigerator made. A point of this natural refrigeration that the man of the house would appreciate is that it doesn't run up a bill for electric current.

Perhaps the chief reason the New York Park Department was unsuccessful in selling its lions at its annual auction recently was because prospective purchasers have not yet been able to realize that the bear market is over.

Just as soon as the moratorium plan regarding world finances has been "O. K.'d," someone should propose and put through a moratorium on naval construction.

The latest around-the-world flight certainly has been made Post—and Gatty—haste.

The Rainbow Railway

London's first "jazz" train has been introduced on the Underground, and jaded City workers may ride home seated upon brilliant-colored cushions, in a train painted primrose and daffodil green.

"We are determined to make our railways as bright and attractive as possible," an official told a Morning Post representative yesterday.

"There are actually ten different color schemes on the experimental train, and our inspectors are watching to see, as far as is possible, which are the most popular with the passengers. Some of the colors on the train are sky blue and black; pink and delphinium blue; lemon, orange, and sunlight; and lilac and gray. Jazz moquette upholstery is installed in most of the coaches."

WITH great interest I read and reread in the Morning Post the words printed above. It seemed incredible. How had the bright idea originated? And was it true? Could it be possible that Imagination had one day invaded that board room in Westminster and touched with mischievous finger the sparks of Romance ofttimes existent even in the mentalities of directors, until the sparks flamed into color?

Picture the board table strewn with color samples of myriad hues! No ordinary board meeting that! No mere droning of minutes, dreary reports from heads of departments, voting of supplies, or declaration of prosaic dividends. No! At that board meeting, it would have been color, color, color all the way! And at its conclusion, can we not imagine the titled chairman saying, as he smiled and perhaps thumped the table slightly, "Gentlemen, we are determined to make our railway as bright and attractive as possible!"

"Regardless of expense?" quavers one of the directors whose spark of Romance is not flaming as brightly as the others, but they do not notice him. Perhaps he only thought the question anyway, and the finger of Imagination deftly touches his lips to join in the chorus of approval.

Well, that, in a way, was my impression of the origin of the "Jazz Train." But (with due respect to the Morning Post) was it true? "Seein' is believin'," says the poet. So, taking my hat and stick, I sallied forth to board the Rainbow Train. I had some difficulty in locating it. At Leicester Square Station, my inquiries at the ticket window elicited blank and impatient looks.

* * *

"I want a ticket to Kennington on the Jazz Train," I said.

"'Jazz Train,'" echoed the ticket man, "what's that?"

"I don't know, but I want to find out," I said.

He slammed a ticket down before me. "Ticket to Kennington, two pence," he said, flatly and firmly.

"Will this entitle me to travel in a coach painted pale primrose and daffodil green?" I asked.

"Two pence, please," said the ticket man more flatly and firmly.

"Or I don't mind paying a trifle more for a coach in pink and delphinium blue," I said cheerfully.

"'E wants the Lud Mayor's coach; give 'im a ticket to the Mansion 'Ouse!" exclaimed an impatient voice behind me. I turned, found I was blocking the way of many other prospective purchasers of tickets, and took my inquiries to a station official. He was a dignified personage. He read the Morning Post clipping which I handed him.

"Quite right," he said, "the experimental color train runs mornings and evenings. The next train leaves this station at 6:30 this evening. You have six hours and thirty-three minutes to wait. You'll find a seat over there by the news stand."

I waited—in my chambers; but at 6:30 p. m. I boarded the Rainbow Express for Kennington. I tried for the pink-and-delphinium-blue coach, but it was crowded to the doors, and the guard seeing my hesitation, pushed me into the lilac-and-gray. Now, lilac-and-gray as a color scheme did not appeal to me. Perhaps it was because I was wedged between the door and a large, corpulent man who cut off most of my view, and the lilac cushions were hidden by the people sitting upon them, but after awhile I didn't seem to bother about color schemes. I was more concerned about the position of the large man's feet in relation to mine.

However, before we reached Kennington, the crowd had thinned, and I was able to make my way into the pink-and-delphinium-blue coach, where pink-shaded lights blended restfully into the color scheme. With a sigh of satisfaction I sank into a cushioned seat. At last! This was a color combination that rejoiced my heart. Here was harmony, peace and beauty. Given a coach like this wherein to travel to and from one's daily duties, anyone could achieve a calm, undisturbed by trivial happenings. Even large men's feet could not upset one's mental poise. Clearly, Imagination had not worked in vain at that momentous board meeting. Romance and railways! I chuckled. Then suddenly I became aware that the only remaining passenger in my section of the coach was behaving in a curious manner. He was a lanky individual who evidently disdained to wear a hat, and his hair was a trifle longer than the average cut. He carried a black portfolio under his arm, and kept gazing at me in a pained sort of way, and then at our surroundings in the coach. I endured his gaze for awhile before speaking.

* * *

"Anything wrong?" I asked finally. He blinked at me sadly.

"Your tie," he said. "Its colors clash with our surroundings like a false note in a symphony of tone. It has quite spoiled my journey." He sighed. "As an artist, I beg you to be more careful in the future." Then I remembered. I was wearing a tie that my sister Helen had given me for Christmas. It was a brave and brotherly act on my part. Its dominant colors were purple and yellow.

"I am sorry," I said, covering the tie with my hand.

"Oh, it's all right," said the artist, gloomily, as he rose from his seat, for we had arrived at Kennington, "but I shall dream about that tie tonight, I know I shall!"

I rode back to Leicester Square in the same coach, and at Waterloo Station I experienced some of the feeling evinced by my artistic critic. A girl entered my coach wearing a flaming red hat. Its color fairly shrieked amid the harmony around it! It was an awful red blot on the escutcheon of Railway Romance. And the curious part about it was that she didn't know it! She kept gazing at my unfortunate tie as if it was the only blemish!

Now, here is a pretty problem to solve, honorable directors of the Underground. I am aware that an occasional note of discord serves to accentuate the harmony in a symphony, but what about a dozen or more discordant red hats of varied shades, not to mention ties like mine, shrieking at those tender and timid cushions of pink and blue? I rather think that another board meeting should be called at once. Imagination has further work to do. B. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

Commencement Prophets

EMINENT Americans have been delivering notable addresses at the universities and colleges during the last two weeks. Most of them have dealt with the incidents and implications of the economic chaos that prevails over the planet. They have offered many explanations and suggested many steps in what they believe would be the way out of it all and into a new and safe highway of progress and prosperity.

So far as this America of ours is concerned, the speeches have an undertow in common—the conviction that our people have been too sanguine that a purely material prosperity is the summum bonum of a modern civilization. The speakers are almost unanimous in declaring that that theory has broken down suddenly and with distressful consequences to the general welfare.

What, then, is the remedy? Boiled down and crystallized, the common sentiment of the commencement speeches is that Americans must cease to enthrone the dollar mark on the altar of their faith and stop their pagan worship of it and it only. We need to import into our life practices more spiritual motives, more of the practical humanities, more of justice in our workaday relations, more of equity and guaranteed righteousness in the politics of our governments from the lowest to the highest. We need, in fact, the psychology of an honest democracy.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Dealing With Habitual Criminals

IT IS recognized by students of criminology that the crime problem in America is very largely centered in the problem of habitual criminality. If we could reform habitual criminals, once they are convicted by the law, so that they would not return to a life of crime after their release from prison, or if we could in some way remove them from society so that they could not return to criminal ways, our most serious crime problem would be solved. It is habitual criminals who are most responsible for keeping the police and the courts busy and the jails filled, and for keeping the "crime wave" at its deplorably nigh level.

So the quest for a satisfactory method of dealing with habitual criminals continues. The latest proposal is one advanced by Judge Stephen H. Allen, former associate judge of the Kansas Supreme Court, now prominent both as a practicing attorney and as an authoritative writer on legal subjects. In an article in the American Bar Association Journal, Judge Allen suggests that each convicted professional criminal be kept under restraint until a competent board of experts is convinced of the reality of his reform, regardless of how long a prison term is required. He says:

> Stern restraint is needed for the hardened criminal, not for a time definitely limited at the start, with facilities for schooling in crime, but until he is fitted to become a good citizen, no matter how little or how much time that may take. The law should recognize no right ever to return to a life of crime. It may be relentless, holding out no hope of liberty as an enemy of society, but at the same time it may be kind and helpful.

What Judge Allen proposes is, in effect, that indeterminate sentences be made really indeterminate, with no maximum limits, and, presumably, no minimum limits, either. One commentator, the Minneapolis Journal, points out, however, that while in theory the plan has much to recommend it, in practice it might collide with the political factor. For instance, in the recent inquiry by the Illinois Legislature into state prison mutinies, it was disclosed that the parole board was continually besought by legislators themselves to grant paroles to prisoners with political pull; and "inasmuch as such boards, and all state prison administrations, must look to legislatures to finance their operations, political pressure of this nature is sometimes hard to resist."

There undoubtedly are other political and legal factors, too, that would have to be overcome. It would be difficult, for example, to get around the fact that specific crimes call for specific sentences, or ranges of sentence, and the contention might be upheld that an offender against the law is entitled, as a matter of right, to know what, at the most, the penalty for his offense would be. Yet if fourth offenders may be sent to prison for life, it should be practicable to enforce on habitual criminals the really indeterminate sentences that Judge Allen suggests.

Judge Allen's proposal, while having, in effect, the same purpose as the Baumes law—the removal of habitual criminals from society—offers one thing that the latter does not provide. It takes into account the possibility and the desirability of reforming criminals and reclaiming them as useful citizens. And that gives it an advantage over the Baumes law. Perhaps not one out of ten could be reformed; but whatever proportion could be reformed, the reclamation would be worth while.

Whether Judge Allen's proposal is entirely feasible or not, he is certainly on sound ground in making the striking statement that "the law should recognize no right ever to return to a life of crime." The weakness of our penal system now lies in the fact that under it criminals, after serving their time, may return to a life of crime.

If the criminal can be reformed to the satisfaction of the authorities, that is well enough. But it is the protection of society itself, not the punishment of the criminal, that must be the main consideration, if crime is to be abated.—*Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.*

Gardens Grow Relief

ROTARIANS at Muncie, Ind., are lending a hand to a project which, though it will not solve the unemployment problem of that community, will, nevertheless, keep some of the idle hands busy and later will ease the pantry problems in several indigent homes.

Five hundred vacant lots, provided by the local real estate board, have been turned over to needy families for gardening. Seed, fertilizer and expert instruction were furnished through a public-spirited woman, who believes in matching her good wishes with dollars.

A local industry was persuaded to lend a forty-acre tract for a community garden. Here may labor the unemployed men of the city, with an allowance of 50 cents an hour, payable in food or fuel through the social service bureau. Food produced will be stored for later distribution to needy families.—*The Rotarian.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Smoot-Hawley Tariff

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recommendations of Premier Bennett that have been submitted to the Canadian Parliament for an increase of tariff duties affecting imports from the United States, as a natural consequence of the election of Premier Bennett, were seen to be inevitable by the group of men who had opportunities of knowing something of the resentment in Canada that followed the enactment of the Smoot-Hawley bill by the Congress of the United States.

It should be strongly emphasized that the relations between Canada and the United States had never been so cordial as they were when this—to say the least—ill-advised legislation was initiated; and the MacKenzie King Cabinet had consistently done all in its power to foster friendliness and cordiality between the two countries

The election of Mr. Hoover by such an avalanche of votes in 1928, which majority was the result of many diverse, not to say antagonistic and conflicting, factors, was as usual seized upon by the advocates of protection and the routine stand-patters of the Republican Party as a commission to force an upward revision of rates.

Early in the special session of Congress called by the President in the spring of 1929, it was evident that the extreme high protectionist group were determined to force a general increase in rates.

Foreseeing that these increases in rates would unavoidably bring about a rupture in our trade relations with Canada, certain clear-headed men with full knowledge of conditions on the other side of the line, issued warnings through the press, particularly through The Christian Science Monitor, as to what was bound to follow if the Smoot-Hawley bill was passed.

The point of this communication is that groups and individuals should unite for concerted action to offset and undo, if possible, the harm done by this most mischievous legislation.

O. E. HOSSOM.

Brookline, Mass.